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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U.S.-Soviet Accord Aids Peace

Many Nations Give Approval

Austria Asserts One-Man Rule

German Church Halts Split

Roosevelt Money Plan Is Hit

Reich Women Can't Parade

THE United States extends recognition to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, with the statement that the act is for the preservation of the peace of the world. The European powers without exception express approval of the new understanding between the two nations after 16 years. At Geneva international circles hail the event as an act of the widest importance and helpful to the dark and dangerous political outlook. A Tokyo news agency says conservative business men believe American recognition of Japan's neighbor will tend to weaken military domination of the empire's policies. Moscow expresses its great delight—But everywhere, to Washington's satisfaction, the move is seen as on the side of peace.

¶ President Roosevelt is regarded as distinguishing himself as a diplomat in his negotiation with Commissar Maxim Litvinoff. Russia's pledges go considerably beyond those given any other country. British citizens cannot choose their own counsel in court trials; Americans will have that right. Moscow's pledge on propaganda also is unique. All organizations receiving government aid (which includes the Third Internationale) are to be restrained from propagandizing for Communism in the United States. Americans gain full religious rights in Russia. Litvinoff uses direct words on the Red issue—"The Communist Party of Russia doesn't concern America."

¶ America's first Ambassador to the Soviet Union will doubtless be William C. Bullitt, State Department expert in Russian affairs, who long has favored recognition. He has sat in at the negotiations. He will help later in adjusting certain claims which remain. Litvinoff waives Russia's huge Siberian claim and otherwise goes far to win adjustment and recognition. Yet the price is not a high one in any sense—American recognition seems to lift the Soviet Union to the stature it has craved.

¶ Austria's new director of propaganda emphasizes for press correspondents the authoritic powers and attitude of the state. Dr. Richard Steidle says freedom is guaranteed to all newspapers which do not oppose the Dollfuss program and asks that Austria be supported in its efforts to prevent absorption by Germany. The absolutist government may be advised, but in no wise controlled, by representatives of the nation. New ideals must stamp out all relics of liberalism and Marxism. There will be a Constitution—But Premier Dollfuss is to be the supreme power.

¶ Germany sees the moderates score a victory in the agitation going on in the Evangelical Church. The efforts of the "German Christians" to bring about immediate rigid application of the non-Aryan paragraph are checked by a decree specifying no enforcement until after a law governing conditions of service for pastors and officials has been framed. Feeling of the two factions in the church runs high and the anti-Jewish element had threatened to declare a schism unless it had its way—If the church can't lead in patience and toleration, who can?

¶ The Chamber of Commerce of the United States attacks the Administration's monetary policy. A resolution by the directors demands announcement of an early return to the gold standard, with avoidance of monetary experimentation, currency manipulation, greenbackism and fiat money; it also wants recession from arbitrary ideas of price index fixation of the value of gold—Which means that a lot of current things are in disfavor.

¶ Wittenberg becomes the center of German Protestantism as celebration of the 450th anniversary of Martin Luther's birth reaches a climax. Crowds throng the great Reformer's house and haunts. But many other German cities also claim a part of Luther and all do him honor. In Berlin and other places the church processions suddenly and unexpectedly take on an exclusively masculine appearance through a decree issued by Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller—It is "undesirable," says the decree, for women to march.

¶ Georgia centers its bicentennial celebration at Savannah and hears President Roosevelt as the speaker. The Chief Executive, breaking his journey to Warm Springs to receive Ambassador Welles, flying up from Cuba, and to spend Thanksgiving, proudly calls Georgia "my other state." He says he has been charged with being guilty of "great experimentation." But so were the Englishmen who founded new colonies in the American wilderness; so were the Washingtons and Adamses and Bullocks in 1776—Clearly, being a great experimenter is, to the President, no heavy reproach.

State to Put 100,000 Men to Work at Once

Massachusetts Municipalities Ready for Federal Funds

Pledges Already Made

The $12,000,000 Allotted Speedily to Be Augmented by Local Appropriation

Man power—not dollars—constitutes the real allotment for Massachusetts under the new civil works program.

Despite red tape, despite budgets and political parties, 100,000 unemployed men are to be given something to do. This is the objective in terms of men and there are no other terms.

Those who speak of $12,000,000 allotted to Massachusetts miss the humanity and the determination of the new plan, which will accede to no boundary of money in its wiping out of the blight of charity and pauperization from thousands of homes.

This will mean that cities and towns financially able to match a federal dollar with a municipal or state half-dollar will be expected to do so. It will mean, as Mayor Andrew A. Casassa of Revere, president of the Mayors Club of Massachusetts, pointed out today, that the details of administration and the amount of expenditures must remain fluid.

This is the greatest thing the Federal Government has done so far, Mayor Casassa declared. It not only reduces the burden to the taxpayers by reducing welfare expenditures, but fills the dinner pails of the nation with self-respect once again.

Help of Municipalities

Mayor Casassa said there were municipalities in Massachusetts that should put men to work at their own expense, in addition to the men employed by federal grants. Unless this assistance is forthcoming the goal of 4,000,000 back to work by Dec. 15 can never be reached. The Federal Government is contributing $400,000,000, but the aim of the Government will require nearer $500,000,000 which must be provided from city budgets. Thus Boston with welfare expenditures totaling about $14,000,000 might receive $7,000,000 from the Federal Government. Half of the $7,000,000 so saved might be spent by the city in providing additiona projects to take the prescribed number of men from the ranks of the idle.

During the whole sordid interlude of the slump, one object after an-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Wilson's Son-in-Law Named Assistant Secretary of State

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—The State Department reached once more into the group of Wilsonian foreign policy-makers for an assistant Secretary of State, and today announced the appointment of Prof. Francis B. Sayre, son-in-law of the late President Wilson, and a former special adviser and negotiator for the Government of Siam.

Prof. Sayre is director of the Harvard Institute of Criminal Law, but his connections in the past have been chiefly with international affairs. He negotiated Siamese treaties with the principal European powers, and has close contacts with the League of Nations and the chief governments.

His State Department work is to be largely commercial, Mr. William B. Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, announced today. He will undertake it as soon as he can be released at Cambridge, which is expected shortly.

Professor Sayre takes the place of Mr. Harry B. Payer, the Cleveland lawyer brought to the department by Prof. Raymond Moley, who has become legal adviser to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The advent of Prof. Sayre is anticipated with satisfaction in government circles, for strengthening of the State Department was an admitted need, especially with the coming departure of Mr. William C. Bullitt to Russia.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 18 (AP)—Francis B. Sayre was ready to cheer for his Alma Mater, Williams in its annual football game with Amherst today when he received official notification of his appointment as Assistant Secretary of State.

Professor Sayre is a student of law with an international background which includes travels and professional offices in Alaska, Labrador, Siam and the European capitals.

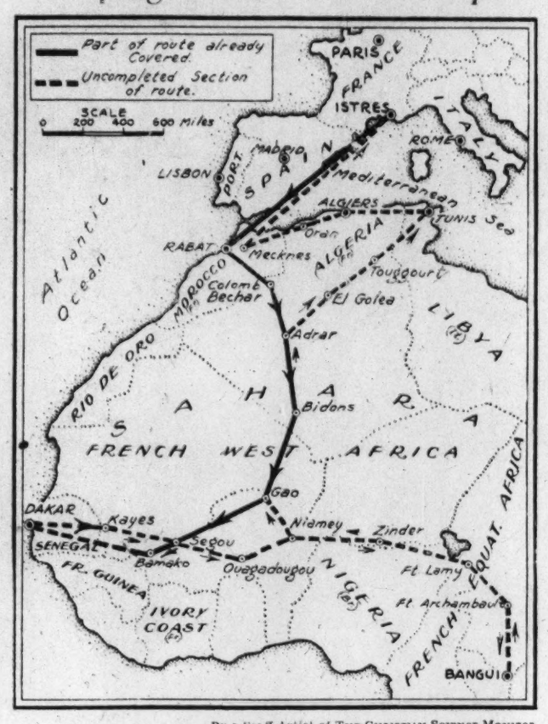
Born in Bethlehem, Penna., in 1885, he prepared for Williams College at the Hill School and Lawrenceville Academy. He studied law at Harvard.

His marriage to Jessie Woodrow Wilson was a White House ceremony in 1913 when the bride's father was President.

Mrs. Sayre passed on within the past year and the professor gave himself more than ever to his work at the Harvard Law School and as Commissioner of Corrections, a post to which he was appointed on Dec. 15, 1932.

Professor Sayre came to Williamstown to be the house gest of President Harry A. Garfield, while attending the football clash.

Sweeping Across France's Empire



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Route of Air Squadron

Zigzagging Course of 28 Military Planes Across Sahara and Tropical Regions of Africa as Well as North-African French Territory Illustrated in Map.

Billboards' Fate Up to High Court Of Massachusetts

Special Session Next Week to Hear Arguments in Long Contest

The fate of billboards along the highways in Massachusetts is to be decided by the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

At the request of Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg, that body is to sit in special session for four days next week to hear arguments in the case of the General Outdoor Advertising Company against the Massachusetts Public Works Department.

The suit to come before the court was started in 1925 to restrain the State from ordering removed or removing billboards along the public highways in the State under rules and regulations promulgated by it in 1924.

The Commonwealth is of the opinion that the presence of the billboards constitute a traffic menace, is harmful to public health and at present mar the natural scenic beauties of the State.

Mr. Lowell A. Mayberry is representing the billboard interests, who in 1924 had plants worth in excess of $4,500,000 and employed approximately 32,000 men.

The State Department's case is in charge of Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner. Mr. James S. Estham, a special assistant attorney-general, will handle the case in court. The town of Concord, a party in interest, is to be represented by Mr. Samuel Hoar.

When the case was being considered first, hearing evidence and facts in the issue occupied 109 days. Later, attorneys for both interests made a tour of the State to observe first hand the billboard situation. A report was made to the billboard company and the Public Works Department.

Mr. Mayberry contends that even though the scenic beauty of the State may be marred by the advertising boards, it does not necessitate intervention by police.

Danes Disagree On Taxes and Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — The Conservative and Left parties of the Danish Rigsdag disagree with the proposals of the present Socialist and Radical Government for new taxation and for meeting the present unemployment questions, it has been declared here.

It is expected that a general election will take place unless a settlement can be made on points relating to proposed taxation on house rent and bonds; the sale of butter at a set government price; revision of meat laws; the extra income derived from taxes on house rents and bonds to be used for the supplying of butter instead of margarine to certain institutions to help overproduction of this commodity; help to unemployment to be cut down about 2,000,000 kroner ($450,000); a 40-hour working week; proposed hand workers' and fishermen's laws; interest on rent tax abolished and an extra income tax on all incomes over 10,000 kroner arranged in such a way that the tax will be not more than 65 per cent.

New Mayor Won't Use Bridgeport's $4000 Car

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 18 (AP)—Mr. Jasper McLevy, Bridgeport's new Socialist Mayor, believes apparently that economy begins at home. He turned over to the police department a $4000 automobile assigned to his office. Two sergeants chosen to drive the car were returned to police duty.

The Mayor termed the car as too extravagant.

Flying Squadron Pushes Deep Into African Interior

French Airmen Reach Bamako on Historic 15,000-Mile Tour

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The startling development of both civil and military aviation in France recently is indicated by the progress of the 28 airplanes of the squadron which left France Nov. 7 and have already reached Bamako, French West Africa, in a 15,000-mile flight over Spain, the Mediterranean, Northern Africa, the Sahara Desert and return.

So marked has been the progress which they signalize that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, after a careful if swift inspection of French aviation during his recent visit here, is reported to have declared that if America still had a slight advantage in the commercial sphere, French military aviation appears to him to be superior to that of the United States. Whether or not this statement was accurately quoted, it is unquestionably true that Colonel Lindbergh was greatly impressed by the vast strides which the air industry in France has made recently.

Civil Significance

The African flight, made under the auspices of the French Ministry of Air, and headed by General Vuillemin of the French air force, has a civil as well as a military significance; for the flight is destined to test the possibilities of a regular mail and passenger air service between Paris and the French colonies in equatorial Africa, particularly the Sudan.

If specific information about recent developments in French military aviation is difficult to provide—because the authorities desire to keep them secret—there are abundant instances of great progress outside the military sphere.

France regained a short time ago the world's record for a nonstop long-distance flight when Maurice Rossi and Paul Codos flew from New York to Rayak, Syria, a journey of approximately 5915 miles. France likewise claims to have regained recently the altitude records for both men and women pilots.

Fusion of Air Lines

At the beginning of this year a French plane, the Arc-en-Ciel, made a remarkable transatlantic flight to South America and return, opening up the practical possibilities for a French air line between Paris and Buenos Aires. The development of such an air line for both mail and passengers is being studied. The longest French air line, the route Paris to Saigon in French Indo-China, has received particular attention lately, and the service has been made regular instead of occasional.

A French aviatrix, Mlle. Maryse Hilz, has contributed largely to the development of this line through making two record flights from Paris to Hanoi, Indo-China, and thence to Tokyo. As a result of her pioneer work the possibility is being investigated of extending the Paris-Hanoi line to Tokyo, via Hong Kong.

The fusion of all air lines in France into a single company under the control of the state is a recent achievement, for which credit is largely due to M. Pierre Cot, French Minister for Air. Thanks to this reorganization, an economy of 27,000,000 francs will be realized this year in the subsidies granted by the state to the air services, and other administrative and operating economies are expected to result from the merger.

Gradual improvement of the various French passenger airlines is also expected to be an outcome of this reorganization, and already "Air-France," as the new single company is called, has greatly improved its cross-channel services, and now operates the fastest plane service between Paris and London.

President Sees Step for Peace In Russian Pact

Also, in Savannah on Way to Warm Springs, Defends Gold Policy

Scorns All Doubters

Says America Built by Experimenters—Will Confer With Welles on Cuba

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 18—President Roosevelt today told crowds gathered here for the conclusion of a year's observance of the Bicentennial of the Colony of Georgia, that "the unwise are those who bring nothing constructive to the process, and who greatly imperil the future of mankind by leaving great questions to be fought out between ignorant change on one hand and ignorant opposition to change on the other."

Referring directly and scornfully to the "doubting Thomases" on his gold policy, the President noted that the suggestion that the Government is guilty of great experimentation "was used when Englishmen, protesting in vain against intolerable conditions at home, founded new colonies in the American wilderness, and when Washington and Adams and Bulloch conducted another great experiment in 1776."

Archibald Bulloch was first president of the Provincial Congress of Georgia.

Mr. Roosevelt declared that he sees a strengthening of the peaceful purpose of the civilized world in the formal resumption of diplomatic relations between Soviet Russia and the United States.

The President and his party, arriving on a special train shortly after 9 a. m., were met by Gov Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, Mayor Thomas Gamble of Savannah, and other dignitaries, and escorted to the Municipal Stadium. Adding color to the procession was a mounted force of national militia, known locally as the Georgia Hussars. Following his address the President left for Warm Springs where he will spend Thanksgiving.

Also a Personal Visit

The text of the address delivered today by President Roosevelt at the Georgia Bicentennial Celebration follows:

Because my other state gave me the privilege of serving as the honorary chairman of the celebration of this bicentennial year of the founding of Georgia, I have

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Order Prevailing Throughout Cuba, President Reports

HAVANA, Nov. 18 (AP)—While soldiers strengthened the barricades around the Presidential Palace early today, President Grau San Martin asserted that "normality and order have been reëstablished all over Cuba."

Col. Fulgencio Batista ordered extraordinary precautions, he said, because there were rumors that a new uprising against the Grau régime was being planned.

Meanwhile, interest increased in the possible outcome of the conference at Warm Springs, Ga., between President Roosevelt and Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Ambassador, who left here yesterday for the meeting with the President. Many were freely predicting that their talks would result in some definite action by the United States Government on the Cuban situation.

In the face of the campaign of Alma Mater, University of Havana undergraduate newspaper, against Mr. Welles, the O. C. R. R. Society (an organization opposed to President Grau) issued a statement during the night defending the American Ambassador.

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Things Present

The patient photographer must have waited a long time before he could get the picture—but there it is, on the Home Forum page.

Some interesting words are added to our list in today's installment of "Our Living Language" series, on the Progress in Education page.

The editor of our Interior Decoration and Antiques page sends back an illustrated story from what he calls "Northern Europe's finest city."

The Bookman's Holiday is back on the Book page.

And Things to Come

On Monday the Monitor opens the celebration of its much-heralded Anniversary Week, with the first of six daily rotogravure sections. The occasion will be found to be something more significant than the passing of a twenty-fifth milestone for the paper, and the fiftieth for the Publishing Society. It celebrates, for example, one of the most remarkable achievements in journalism. A woman in her eighty-seventh year directs the founding of a daily newspaper, published with its own news service, on its own new presses, in its own new plant—all within four months!

Monday also brings the Children's page, the News of Art, Music, and Theaters page, Mr. Abbott's "Watching the World Go By," and more Hymnal Notes (soon to be available in book form).

United States Wins Pledges In Recognition of Russia; Moscow Pleased; Tokyo Irked

Propaganda Barred and Religious and Legal Freedom Pledged

Roosevelt Places Stress on Peace

Litvinoff Waives All Claims Against America Due to Siberian Expedition

By Erwin D. Canham

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—"For the preservation of the peace of the world," President Roosevelt extended to Mr. Maxim Litvinoff recognition of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics at 10 minutes to midnight on Nov. 16. The announcement was not made until last night.

President Roosevelt has proposed the name of Mr. William C. Bullitt as the first Ambassador to the Soviet Union. Mr. Bullitt is a State Department expert on Russian affairs. Moscow today approved the appointment of Mr. Bullett.

There is more than rhetoric in the sweeping introductory phrase. Seldom in the history of nations have relations between two great countries been placed upon such a specific basis of mutual guarantee. President Roosevelt receives from Mr. Litvinoff concrete promises on a wide range of issues, from propaganda to religious and legal freedom. Mr. Litvinoff takes from Washington an acknowledgment of statehood which somehow marks the coming of age of the 16-year 9-day aggregation of republics of Russia.

Broad, and as yet unfathomed, results are expected to flow from such a solid base. Trade and intercourse are first expected. But even more significant is a feeling of international stability or rapprochement, which this meeting of two great federated republics brings.

Sound Foundation Laid

That two such exigeant—withal able — negotiators as President Roosevelt and Mr. Litvinoff were able to thresh out so many controversial points, and reach firm and publishable accords, is somehow a vastly encouraging sign in a world adrift.

In a joint statement, 11 letters and a memorandum the two plenipotentiaries lay their foundation for friendly relations. The documents, which almost amount to a treaty between the two countries—without requiring senatorial ratification, although the American Ambassador must be confirmed—go exhaustively into all points at issue.

Concealed in their text and in the statement Mr. Litvinoff made to the National Press Club last night is one point of enigmatical but surpassing world interest. The commissar waives all claims—and they were huge—which the U. S. S. R. had against the United States because of the American expedition into Siberia. He does this "following my examination of certain documents of the years 1918 to 1921" "with which I acquainted myself during my visits to the State Department." Mr. Litvinoff pointedly does not waive Russia's claims against the Archangel expedition of American troops.

Russia waives its Siberian claims because the American troops there declared the inviolability of Russian territory and—as has been shown in recently published documents and memoirs (more particularly those of Gen. William S. Graves, who was in command of the troops) because the United States acted as a bulwark against alleged penetration of Japanese forces. There were no Oriental troops at Archangel—hence these claims are not waived.

Japanese Situation Involved

This interchange between the United States and the Soviet manifestly holds world political dynamite. Already, students of the Far East were seriously preoccupied at Russian-American rapprochement. There are two theories. Both point out that Japanese and Russian interests might clash in Northern Manchuria, and the Maritime provinces of Siberia. Both assume that the military forces now apparently in control of the Tokyo Government might become involved in a serious situation, as they fear Russian troop concentrations at Vladivostok.

It is no secret that talk of a Russian-Japanese war is the most widely canvassed riddle of the chancelleries today. One theory speculates that Mr. Litvinoff was taking a considerable risk in coming to Washington, assuming that Tokyo will consider itself more gravely menaced by this increase of Soviet power, and may strike at Siberia before the power becomes too great.

The other theory advances that a Russian-American entente will be a preventive of war, by erecting a combination which Japan would not venture to challenge.

Equally advised students seem to be in doubt over which theory to favor, and the entire problem is speculative. But the double references of Mr. Litvinoff to the Siberian expedition, and the emphatic waiving of claims, are to remind Japan vividly of 1919-21, of the earlier conflict with American and Russian forces. This diplomatic riposte boldly challenges Japan, in the opinion of sober students. It is

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Selected for Moscow Post



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

William C. Bullitt

Nominated by President Roosevelt to Be First Ambassador to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and Approved by Russia.

Japanese Believe Recognition Aids Russia and China

Washington Is Expected to Supplant Geneva as Court of Appeal

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 18—While the official reaction to President Roosevelt's recognition of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is entirely calm, it is known that undercover Japan realizes that an exchange of ambassadors between Washington and Moscow is likely to create serious problems.

If nothing else, the fact that Moscow will be able to press its viewpoint upon Washington on a basis of equality with Japan means that Tokyo loses certain diplomatic advantages.

Stiffening of the Russian attitude in regard to the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway to Manchoukuo and concern for the alleged border incidents have been obvious ever since the Russo-American negotiations started.

Once the Soviet Ambassador arrives in Washington this attitude is expected to become even firmer. Hence one result will be increasing difficulties for the railway conference at Tokyo which has been stalemated ever since the Russo-American negotiations opened.

Observers see these additional possibilities:

First—Decreased likelihood that any major power, possibly excepting Germany, will grant diplomatic recognition to Manchoukuo in the near future.

Second—Stiffening of Chinese attitude toward Japan's program for Sino-Japanese rapproachement.

Third—Elimination of the last vestiges of League of Nations influence in the Orient, since the League's place as a court of appeal in Far Eastern conflicts now likely will be taken by Moscow to Washington.

Fourth—A possible eventual movement for rapproachement between Germany and Japan.

While the immediate effect of recognition may sober militarist elements in Japan, hence stabilizing the Far Eastern situation to some degree, the eventual effect may be an increase in Japan's military preparedness.

Employment Research Introduced at McGill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Seven departments are working on 30 contributory projects connected with the program of employment research initiated by the social science departments of McGill University three years ago, according to Prof. Leonard C. Marsh, director of social research at McGill University. Some of the material has reached the stage where it can be prepared for appearance in print, and publication may begin next spring. The departments of the university coöperating are economics, sociology, psychology, education, industrial engineering law, and public health. The program is coördinated through the department of social research. Several studies all related to the central problems of employment and unemployment proceed simultaneously in various departments.

Russia Forecasts Favorable Effect On Other Nations

Hopes to Win Recognition in South America and Widen Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, Nov. 18—The prominent first page display, which all Soviet newspapers today accord to the exchange, is messages between Mr. Maxim Litvinoff and President Roosevelt, announcing resumption of Soviet-American relations, after a breach of more than 16 years, reflects the deep satisfaction with which Soviet public opinion regards this event.

Establishment of relations with the United States marks the climax of what has proved an uncommonly successful year in Soviet diplomacy. Among the achievements in this field are the visibly closer and more friendly relations established with France and Poland, and acceptance by a number of states of the Soviet definition of aggression and establishment of relations with Spain.

Extension of Markets Is Awarded

It is believed here that the American example will exert a favorable effect on the few small European states which still withhold recognition, and also upon South American republics, among which only Uruguay has thus far established relations with Moscow.

The news arrived so late last night that the newspapers today offer no editorial comment. Among the persons who represent educated Soviet public opinion the event meets enthusiastic reception on two main grounds, first because clouds threatening peace in the Far East seem less black in view of the new possibilities of Soviet-American cooperation in the cause of peace; second, because American credits may smooth what has hitherto been a difficult road for Soviet progress toward the ambitious program of intensive industrialization.

Among the masses of the people one finds vaguer but equally definite, favorable sentiments apparently based on the conception, not altogether dissipated even by vivid detailed Soviet press accounts of the economic crisis, that America is a land of wealth and plenty, and that Russia must benefit from closer association with it.

Conversant With Russia

It is doubtful whether any choice as Ambassador could have been more welcome here than Mr. William C. Bullitt whose friendly and sympathetic attitude toward the Soviet Union dates back to 1919 when as head of an unofficial informative mission he strongly recommended abandonment of the policy of blockade and intervention.

Mr. Bullitt had opportunity to see vast changes in Russia during his visit here last year, and conferred with members of the Soviet delegation during the World Economic Conference.

While the Soviet Ambassador to Washington has not been announced, it is rumored that the former Ambassador to Japan, Mr. Alexander Troyanovsky, who has had long years of Far Eastern experience, is the likely candidate.

Johnson Reopens Ford Controversy For New Survey

NRA Chief Feels Future Depends on Compliance With Code

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery chief, was today laying the groundwork for a vigorous campaign against noncompliance with NRA codes and Blue Eagle reëmployment agreements.

Taking swift advantage of the Administration's renewed confidence in his policies which has developed here during the past week, he reopened the controversy with the Ford Motor Company over its eligibility to secure government contracts and announced that a complete program for enforcing full nation-wide compliance is in preparation and will be made public within a few days.

The Administrator has returned from his western tour manifestly fortified in his determination to keep driving at Mr. Henry Ford until that well-known industrialist either establishes himself as a 100 per cent complier with the automobile code or puts himself in the position of a violator.

It is a mistake to assume that he has any particular animosity towards Mr. Ford. He isn't out to "get" Henry Ford. But he feels very strongly that failure to make Mr. Ford recognize the validity of the NRA would undermine the entire structure of industrial organization.

There is no doubt at all but that he would welcome whole-hearted cooperation from the Detroit manufacturer. In fact, Mr. Ford's recalcitrancy has been General Johnson's biggest disappointment since taking over the NRA.

But he is now determined to keep the issue open until it is definitely established "so that all who run may read," just exactly what Mr. Ford's position is.

With this in view he announced today that he had ordered a complete analytical survey to be made of all executive orders and all rulings by the Comptroller General which bear on the question of eligibility for government contracts.

In addition he is waiting for the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce to complete its analysis of recent reports from all automobile manufacturers on their wages and working hours.

Pending receipt of both reports the General indicated that all government contracts on which Ford bids had been submitted would be held up.

Those reports will, he hopes, show unmistakeably that Mr. Ford is either complying with the automobile code or violating it. If he is complying, then Ford bids can be accepted by the Government without in any way weakening NRA prestige.

English Refuse Dump Becomes Sports Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bolton, Eng.

BOLTON has turned its refuse dump into a sportsground. The idea for getting rid of the ugly heap presented itself to Mr. A. Stephenson, Cleansing Superintendent of the Corporation, who immediately set to work to carry out his plan.

Tennis courts have been made, a grass space for other sports has been laid out, and a bowling green is being formed.

Electrotype Block Made in Few Minutes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — An electrotype block four square inches in size can be made ready for the printer in from five to 10 minutes, according to the claim of the inventor, a young Danish engineer here.

Hitherto about 25 minutes has been the time allowed when a block is wanted quickly. For the illumination of the exposure an electric eye is used, in such a way that the more or less exposed parts of the picture are transmitted direct to the metal, so that the lighter parts stand out clearly against the darker ones.

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Wittenberg's Air Of Puritan Ideals Typical of Luther

Quiet Beauty Embellishes Town Linked to History of Protestantism

By J. Emelyn Williams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WITTENBERG, Ger.—It is right and fitting that Wittenberg, the quiet little town 1½ hours by express from Berlin, should be the gathering-place of German Protestantism.

No town is more fitted to this end, although many others can claim a share in Martin Luther's renown. Here are no huge cathedrals, no famous medieval buildings to catch the eye, but Puritan sternness and quiet inner beauty.

What relics there are of antiquity, and there are a fair number, bound up with the rich intellectual life of the medieval university group to which Luther belonged, are found for the most part hidden from the outward eye, in renovated churches or in old houses, miraculously preserved through war and fire and destruction.

Room Filled With Mementoes

The Wittenberg of the Elector (Kurfürst) Friedrich the Wise, with its artistically planned buildings, its castle, castle church, university, of which very little remains in its original state, has merged into the Wittenberg of today, a clean, thriving township on the Elbe, a railway junction accessibly placed for most of Germany's big cities.

Walking up from the station, which is literally far removed from medieval Wittenberg, one enters the Collegienstrasse. Here stands the Luther house, the best preserved of all the old buildings. Formerly a monastery, it was, on its dissolution, handed over to Luther by the ruling house.

Today its numerous rooms are filled with valuable museum exhibits of the period, valuable old Bibles, letters from Luther, prints of contemporaries and the like. Martin Luther's room alone in the whole house has remained unchanged.

Austerity, gloom, solidity, all these are there, as well as dignity and simplicity. But one can picture the colorfulness of the dark wood by candlelight, when the big tiled stove was burning, and the little family group singing hymns to the accompaniment of the lute. In this quiet room decisions were reached that stirred a world.

The Melanchthon House

Farther up the street comes the Philip Melanchthon house, now the home of a Lutheran pastor, and the old university, in its altered form a seminary for pastors of the Evangelical Church. Melanchthon, Luther's scholarly friend and helper, philosopher and writer, lived simply, as did all of the group. One realizes how small a part externals played in the lives of these men of thought. The same simple, unadorned furniture as in Luther's house, and the same careful preservation.

The University of Wittenberg, in the sixteenth century world famous as a center of intellectual activity, suffered an eclipse and was at the beginning of the nineteenth century transferred to the larger town of Halle.

One cannot overestimate the power of men like Martin Luther and Melanchthon to whose lectures and discussions thousands of eager students flocked. Among the foreigners attracted to this center of learning was, it is rumored, Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, whose dwelling place is suggested to have been the Hamlethouse of the Town Hall Square.

What exciting times the students must have lived through in the wake of that unconventional fighter for conscience, Dr. Luther! For dramatic effect, what could have exceeded the burning of the papal bull, excommunicating Luther?

Built in Fourteenth Century

The Town Church of Wittenberg is in itself a rich historical document. First built in the fourteenth century, it reached its zenith of power under Luther. Later centuries brought destruction by siege and war, and it was not until 1929 that it was finally restored, after long years of preparation at a time of great hardship during and after the World War.

As one of the present pastors recently said in a lecture to visitors from a neighboring town: "The town church today is a real Protestant church, colorful, light and free from gloom. This modern church, on the site and in the walls of the old church where Martin Luther preached regularly, as simple monk and later as university professor, has yet incorporated harmoniously within itself relics of the Reformation, tombstones, statues, font and an altar piece. This latter, a masterpiece by Lucas Cranach the Elder, is the most interesting piece of art in the church. Freed from its heavy stone framework it stands out by sheer beauty of color and characterization."

Luther Helped by Cranach

The picture of Luther preaching also arrests attention. Among the persons represented are the wives of Luther and Melanchthon and the painter himself, Lucas Cranach. He proved to be not only an artist of lasting worth, but a good business man and a faithful friend.

Cranach gave up his wealth and position to follow the Elector into exile. He bought the apothecary, opposite the Rathaus, and traded there in spices and sweet wines so successfully that he soon became a very wealthy citizen. He was treasurer and mayor of Wittenberg for many years.

In his genial way, Cranach must have helped Luther greatly to keep touch with the speech of the people in his Bible translation. The apothecary is still there on the site of the old one, and remained, until 1906, in the hands of the Cranach family.

The castle and the castle church seem to have suffered most from the ravages of war. The shell of the castle has not one shred left of the glorious decorative art of Albrecht Dürer and Lucas Cranach. The church itself, restored by the generosity of the former reigning house, is a magnificent building built on the lines of the old church around the tombs of Luther, Melanchthon and the Electors of the Saxony of that day. The main door of this church is generally known as "Thesentür" since here Luther nailed his "ninety-five theses" against papal ordinances on Oct. 31, 1517. The original door was wood but the present one is of bronze with the theses inscribed in Latin. It was the gift of King Friedrich Wilhelm and was unveiled Nov. 10, 1858.

Linked to Numerous Towns

In the Luther celebrations, Wittenberg takes pride of place, but other towns in Thuringia and elsewhere, associated with Luther, are of interest too: Eisleben, his birthplace, Eisenach, the "liebe Stadt" of school days, Erfurt, the university town where Luther studied not law, as his father wished, but philosophy, and became a priest; the Wartburg, where Luther had to remain hidden from his enemies as "Junker Jörg"; and also Worms, Weimar and Jena.

In addition the Luther anniversary will be celebrated throughout Germany on Nov. 19. In the Kaiser Wilhelm Gedaechtniskirche in Berlin, Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller will conduct a service which will be broadcast from all German stations. Following the service there will be a ceremonial parade to the Lustgarten before the Protestant "Dome Church." Similar commemorative services will be held in most Lutheran churches throughout the country.

In honor of the anniversary, the Government has ordered that Nov 19 shall be observed for state and church. Special Luther stamps, postcards and coins are being issued on this day.

Shelter in Sight



Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Austria Requires Press to Support Dollfuss Régime

New Propaganda Chief Announces Control of Correspondents

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Nov. 18—The new Austrian Director of Propaganda, Dr. Richard Steidle, appeared for the first time before local and foreign correspondents last night and in a vigorous speech appealed to them to support Austria in its fight to maintain independence and to prevent virtual absorption by Germany.

Declaring that Austria spurns National Socialist methods, Dr. Steidle says it is not intended to deprive newspapers of "all" freedom nor to subject them completely to coercive control. However, the Government will apply necessary moral pressure in order to prevent any part of the press serving foreign interests to work for the detriment of Austria. In other words freedom will be guaranteed only to those papers not opposing the Government's program.

Dr. Steidle announces establishment of an absolutist government which may be advised by but in no wise controlled by representatives of the nation. The Propaganda Chief emphasized that it would be absurd for this new state organization to be based on elections. The constitution must be worked out by the leader of the state and presented to the nation for acceptance. New ideals must exterminate all remaining relics of Liberalism and Marxism and inspire the Austrian nation with devotion to a self-created authority, embodied in a self-imposed leader. The supreme power in Austria is to be not the nation but the leader.

State Is Putting 100,000 Men at Work

(Continued from Page 1)

other—the railroads, the banks, the bonds, the wheat fields—received federal ministrations. The "man" through this process of trickle and sift was to be the ultimate beneficiary. Now the Government has cut right through a mass of inanimate things and handed the man his pay envelope direct.

To effect this experiment in human stagecraft, speed and directness are the order of the day. Within 24 hours after the meeting of mayors, governors and welfare agents in Washington, Massachusetts had set up its civil works board, composed of Joseph W. Bartlett, Charles F. Hurley and William B. Coy, chairman and members of the State Emergency Finance Board respectively.

Today the Mayor's Club meets in Boston to get such information as will enable them to attend the State House meeting on Monday well primed with their list of projects. At this meeting, Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Mr. Bartlett will hold the pointer in expounding the plan.

Because of the necessity for speed, the Civil Works Board will exercise a close scrutiny over the welfare and other expenditures of municipalities, and those cities objecting will be disqualified from receiving federal grants.

No Drastic Change

This supervision entails no drastic change in the existing relationship of the state and cities, for the state already has certified certain municipal budgets and has engaged in welfare administration through distributing meat and other supplies to the cities.

The state will petition for an allotment, with which men will be hired to clear state forests, improve the metropolitan park system and continue mosquito elimination.

Mayor James M. Curley has announced a schedule of projects to employ 3000 men at once. Among these projects are: Concrete steps for the South Boston Strandway balustrades, continued employment of men engaged in producing a new assessing system for Boston, beautifying the plaza extending from Columbus Circle to Castle Island and the construction of 15 wading pools for children in the municipal parks.

In two major respects these civil works projects involve a procedure different from that so far pursued under the NRA. The civil works projects will constitute the smaller enterprises that can be put into operation immediately and grants will be in the form of a permanent gift, whereas the other projects involve a loan and gift from the Federal Government on a 70-30 basis.

First Indictment Under NRA Code

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—A federal indictment, charging violation of a National Recovery code—the first rendered by a grand jury in any part of the United States, as a result of efforts to enforce the provisions of President Roosevelt's recovery program, was returned in Brooklyn yesterday.

Acting on evidence presented by Mr. Emanuel Bublick, assistant United States Attorney in Brooklyn, that the Hercules Gas Filling Stations, Inc., have been working their employees 11 hours a day six days a week with one hour for luncheon, the grand jury returned an indictment against the company and against Mr. David Lind, president, and Mr. Moe Levine, vice-president, of the concern, respectively.

The indictment contains nine counts, six alleging excess working hours for employees and three charging that the company failed to post the price of gasoline in the manner provided by the code.

The code for the industry provides that maximum working hours of employees shall be 48 hours a week.

Californians Install Language Laboratory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—In so far as internationalism can be advanced through the study of foreign languages, the University of Southern California recently provided for a broader study of world culture than is usually available to American students.

Its step in this direction was the establishing of a modern language laboratory, in which students can attain proficiency in the use of the principal European tongues.

The use of conversational French, German, Spanish and Italian is being directed by instructors who speak those languages fluently. Foreign students, on the other hand, are being guided to a better use of English by instructors especially trained in speech pronunciation.

As an aid to the language studies, the laboratory has been provided with phonograph records of the various tongues. The students also are directed to carry on telephone conversations, to engage in plays and in dialogues. Another mechanical device is the telegraphone, which enables the student to correct his own pronunciation through recordings and subsequent reproduction of his own voice.

New Unemployment Plan Urged in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — With one-third of those normally employed still out of work in Canada, the need is great for a more thorough unemployment policy, with the Dominion taking the lead in this national problem, declared Prof. H. M. Cassidy, of the University of Toronto, at the Liberal-Conservative summer school recently held at Newmarket, Ont. The plan he suggested called for unemployment insurance; continued relief for indigents not affected by insurance; and a dominion stabilization board, composed of three experts, who would direct a scheme to permanently prevent future periods of excessive employment.

Present provisions of the British North America Act relating to social measures would have to be amended to allow social and unemployment problems of today to be dealt with by the Dominion Government, he went on.

For uniformity in dealing with unemployment relief, the Dominion Government must make the decisions, he contended, with the municipalities putting them into effect, and paying part of the cost, with the largest share of the necessary expenditures being met by the provinces.

WBZ Authorized to Use Maximum Radio Power

Station WBZ has been authorized by the Federal Radio Commission to increase its power to 50,000 watts, the maximum allowed in the United States. The change from 25,000 watts, its present power, will be made within the next week. The transmitter of WBZ is a 50,000-watt job, which has been operated at half its efficiency awaiting authority to increase its power.

Mr. Joseph E. Beaudino, plant manager of WBZ, estimates an increase of from 40 to 45 per cent in signal strength in the reception area of the station. To the local city listener who has been getting WBZ faintly, perhaps, the new power will mean that he will not have to turn up the volume control on his set as much as formerly and will get less noisy reception. Under ideal evening reception conditions, WBZ will be the equal of the most powerful American radiocasters.

Twenty-Two Nations Take Step For Preservation of Culture

Delegates Discuss Protecting Churches and Other Edifices in Time of War

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 — Delegates from 22 nations assembled here today for the third international conference for the promotion of world-wide adoption of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace promulgated in 1929 by Prof. Nicholas Roerich, internationally known artist and cultural leader.

The intent is to prevent atrocities against museums, churches, libraries, universities and other monuments of culture, not only in wartime, but in all moments of national and international stress. To insure this, the sponsors would mark these centers by the Banner of Peace.

This is the first Roerich Pact convention to be held in this country although the banner originated here. The two previous meetings were held in Bruges, Belgium.

Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has been named Protector of the convention. Participating nations include Argentina, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Greece, Honduras, Irish Free State, Japan, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. In addition, Italy, the Netherlands and Turkey have delegated observers to the convention.

Aviator of 'Distressed' Plane Pulls Lever—Passengers Drop in 'Chutes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROOSEVELT FIELD, L. I., N. Y., Nov. 18—Four passengers in a transport airplane 1500 feet above this field sailed down to earth strapped in their chairs beneath the billowing folds of 30-foot parachutes Thursday and inaugurated a new safety feature in aviation.

The passengers—three men and one woman—were ejected by the pilot, Ensign Lloyd W. Olsen, while the airplane was cruising at about 100 miles an hour as they sat, with safety belts fastened, in the metal-framed chairs that form the regular seating equipment of the airplane.

The device, invented by Mr. Harry P. Trusty of Los Angeles to increase the safety of air travel. The object of the device is to make it possible for a pilot to evacuate the passengers' cabin at will in time of emergency without the passengers having any say about it.

Pulling a lever, Ensign Olsen, who achieved distinction when he was a navy pilot, ejected the first two passengers who were sitting on opposite sides of the airplane. Another pull at the lever, and two other passengers sitting further forward slid out of the side of the cabin. The passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Jack Stevenson of Orange, N. J.; Mr. Waldo Fraser of Whittier, Calif., and Mr. Al Brown of Brooklyn—all professional jumpers.

When the lever is pulled, a small, screenlike door slides open on a track in the side of the passenger cabin and the seat, mounted on an arm, turns with its back toward the opening and passes through it. A small davit above and to the stern engages the seat as it passes outside the airplane and supports its weight, at the same time swinging out and back carrying the chair with it.

At the end of the range of travel of the davit, or arm, a cam is tripped and the chair and its occupant drop toward the earth while a 30-foot parachute, packed so that the skirts pull out into the slip stream first, is disengaged from the airplane and fills rapidly.

The jumpers Thursday said the shock of the opening parachute was very slight. Mr. Trusty said the parachutes descended at an average rate of 9 feet a second and that the shock of landing was reduced for the passenger by a three-inch sponge rubber cushion in the seat of the chair.

Queensland Rangers To Protect Native Flora

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—In an attempt to preserve the native flora of Queensland, the Government here has launched a campaign for the summer months by which rangers will be posted at popular mountain resorts and national reserves to keep an eye on the tourists.

The members of the patrol will be invested with the power to inspect the cars of visitors and, if they think fit, to take any steps to prevent vandalism.

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MISS MARY JONES advocates the use of Jones Sausage without any "trimmings"—just fried or broiled in the good old farm way—for Breakfast, for Lunch or for Dinner.

MRS. ALAN JONES suggests planning a Winter Bridge Luncheon menu around sausage. She says she often serves either link sausage or small cakes made from sausage meat on toast and garnished with mushroom caps sauteed to a golden brown. A crisp salad and cinnamon apple would make the plate attractive; serve coffee, cheese and crackers.

MRS. EDWARD JONES prefers the sausage meat and serves it very often in poultry stuffing. She uses 1 lb. of sausage meat to 2 quarts of soft bread crumbs, adding 1 cup of diced celery, 2 small onions, minced, and salt and pepper to taste. Just try it sometime yourself.

MISS BETTY JONES—On a chilly fall day, scrambled eggs to which fried sausages cut in pieces have been added during their cooking, is the favorite gastronomical delight of Betty, the farm's severest culinary critic.

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The Griffith	2357 S. W. 9th St.
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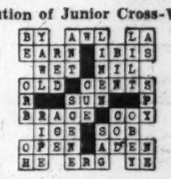
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Spanish Republic Faces Main Test In Women's Vote

Religious Issues Combine With Political Theories in Critical Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADRID, Nov. 18—A forecast estimating that 5,000,000 women will vote at the general elections tomorrow shows the unique conditions under which polling will be held. Women who have never voted before in Spain have an opportunity to decide the future of their country.

Out of a total of 12,500,000 electors no fewer than 6,500,000 women now have a chance of an active part in politics. This new factor comes into play at the very time when the real struggle between new and old Spain commences. Until the crisis which led to the downfall of the Azana Cabinet, new Spain has spoken only through its most advanced leaders who held the whip-hand.

For 2½ years the nation has been watching their work upon which, in numbers unparalleled in the history of the country, the voters will soon pass judgment. The issues now at stake are plain. Monarchy or Republic. Church versus Laicism. Conservatives against Marxist doctrinaires. These are the main problems, but minor issues complicate immensely what should be a three-cornered fight.

Twenty Parties in Contest

Twenty parties will thus take a hand in the electoral contest. The Extreme Right parties, including Agrarians and Basque Nationalists, who barely conceal their dislike of the Republic, may join forces with open Monarchists in their demands for a revision of the Constitution. Señor Gil Robles is making a strenuous effort to unite the Right wing elements for the purpose of revoking measures affecting the religious orders, especially the prohibition to teach.

Of the republicans, Don Miguel Maura, who though of an aristocratic family attached to Don Alfonso, was one of the leaders in the revolution, holds a brief for conservative opinion—non-monarchical but pro-Church. Yet he has forfeited thousands of votes by reason of his inaction as Home Office Minister during the critical days when the mob burned scores of convents, and which no Roman Catholic has forgotten.

Radicals, now slightly preponderant in the new Cabinet, form the central bloc of moderates. Their strength lies in their strong disapproval of the socialistic program to which Señor Azana has committed the nation. Radical Socialists, many of whom are opposed to Socialism are now split in three.

Accion Republicana, Señor Azana's party, is considered to have lost considerable ground by his remaining in office too long hand-in-hand with the Socialists. These are blamed for having brought the Republic to the verge of civil strife through promoting class feelings. Communists are not expected to render any serious account of their political strength which has always been doubtful.

Señor Martinez Barrios has declared that his Government will rule "in the service of all Spaniards," and that fair play at the general elections may be assured he has instructed the Home Office Minister not to take part in electoral propaganda.

School Scarcity Criticized

As a result of "mistakes" made by the Azana cabinets, he is especially charged with petty persecution of those expressing religious opinions tinged with political intentions—it is expected that Roman Catholics and Monarchists will put up a great fight in which the women will play an important part. Those affected by the land reform, by the lack of schools to replace religious orders, discontented army officers and industrialists suffering the effects of labor trouble are expected to go "right."

There are many who believe that if the Royalists had a leader in whom they pinned their faith as a claimant to the throne, "sincere" elections might well result in a restoration. One thing regarded as certain is that there is no measurable desire to have Don Alfonso back in Spain.

Roman Catholics, now realizing that the fall of the monarchy in 1931 was due largely to their own passive attitude, are intent on repairing their error. It is believed that millions of women will flock to the polls in the hope that at least the church will benefit.

Alabama Jurors Told To Limit Meal Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Ala.

JURORS dining at Jefferson County's expense will be asked in the future to restrict their appetites so as not to expend more than 75 cents a meal while on duty. Mr. W. D. Bishop, chairman of the County Commission, said that some jurors in the past have been known to order meals costing from $1.50 to $2 each. He added that the county would have to save in every possible manner and for that reason he had asked the judges to set the 75-cent limit on the amount a juror may spend for a meal while on duty.

Jewish Tombstone Found in Hungary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Remains of a Jewish cemetery of Roman times have been discovered near here as a result of excavations made in the park of the Prince Primate of Gran, the highest clerical dignitary of that district situated north of the Hungarian capital. A tombstone bearing a Hebrew inscription from the third century A. D. was unearthed.

The importance of this unexpected find is declared to lie in the evidence that even 600 years before the coming of the Magyars to Pannonia Jewish communities had enjoyed citizens' rights in that Danubian province of the old Roman Empire.

The interest in the discoveries evinced by the warden of the Jewish Museum of Budapest has led to negotiations with the Museum of the Primate, rightful owner of the find, and it is hoped to arrange for the Jewish Museum to secure the precious tombstone in exchange for some relics valuable to the ecclesiastical museum.

Winnipegers to Receive Intellectual Treats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—A number of intellectual treats will be provided Winnipeg citizens next winter by the National Counc of Education. In addition to bringing a number of speakers prominent in educational journalistic and exploration fields the council is arranging several "international weeks."

Prof. A. E. Zimmern, of Oxford University, a distinguished economist, will be one of the earliest visitors. Sir Norman Angell, an author and lecturer; Mr. Bertram Thomas Arabian explorer; Sir Arthur Steel Maitland, British Member of Parliament; Miss Phyllis Bentley, and Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, will be among the other speakers during the winter program.

New Deal Policies Called Dangerous To U. S. Welfare

Elliott and McNair Hit Roosevelt as Head of 'Forgetters'

The underlying economic philosophy of the New Deal calls for inflation and precludes coöperation with Europe, in the opinion of Dr. Malcolm P. McNair, professor of marketing, and Mr. William Y. Elliott, professor of government, Harvard University, who addressed the Foreign Policy Association today.

The keynote of Mr. Roosevelt's campaign and the clue to many of his policies since inauguration lie in his plea for the Forgotten Man, according to Professor McNair.

"Who is this Forgotten Man?" asked Professor McNair. "I venture to assert that Mr. Roosevelt's Forgotten Man is by no means the individual of Sumner's famous essay. Rather, he is the average selfish, unthinking individual to whom demagogues from time immemorial have addressed themselves; the individual who wants to blame somebody else, who demands a scapegoat; a man with a grievance, a deep-seated distrust of Europe and Wall Street; the man suspicious of anything beyond his immediate kin. He is not the Forgotten Man but rather the Forgetting Man. He forgets his obligations, he forgets his own part in the excesses of the post-war period and is not yet ready to settle down and work his own way out of the depression.

"Leads Forgetting Men"

"The President has correctly sized up the emotional state of these forgetting men and it is to be feared that they constitute the large part of the electorate at the present time, certainly the vocal part. The President has correctly sized up the emotional state of mind in this electorate, and capitalized it. His judgment is becoming biased through the emotional impact of such phrases as 'The New Deal' and 'The Roosevelt Revolution.'

"I formerly believed that the election of Mr. Roosevelt would be the signal for the mutual adjustment of trade barriers, for the inauguration of a period of effective consultation in the handling of world problems, I was glad to support him too, for I had confidence in the integrity of his promise to maintain sound money. I consider we have been betrayed. The ingredients of which the New Deal is compounded inevitably will lead this country further into a position of isolation.

"Only in terms of some intense inner conviction of infallibility can one explain the President's action in proclaiming the necessity for stabilization and then repudiating the stabilization agreement which he had sent his own representatives over to negotiate; in pillorying bankers for misrepresentation of securities and then selling government bonds to the public while proceeding with monetary policies calculated inevitably to defraud the purchasers of those bonds."

Hits Gold Buying

Discussing the gold buying policy further, Professor McNair believes it will either depress world prices and therefore bring about further deflation or else provoke retaliatory currency depreciation. "In either event the effect in America, unless there is sharp reversal in the immediate future, will be to start the printing presses issuing inconvertible paper."

Professor Elliott reviews the policy of economic nationalism in much the same trend of thought as Professor McNair. "We cannot go on forever patching up permanent shifts such as a managed, isolated and self-sufficient economy would mean with 'public works programs.'

"Inflation and taxation would drive away capital. Only political genius can save us from what might be called the 'isolationst policy.'"

The dissenting opinion in the conference was raised by Dr. Lionel D. Edie, vice-president of the Mayflower Consolidated, Inc., who observed that the internationalists failed at the London Conference, not because of the Roosevelt note, but because they could not face in realistic fashion the extraordinary conditions prevailing today. "They wanted to abolish nationalism by law without abolishing any of its fundamental causes," he said. "The United States contains the greatest mass domestic market of any country in the world and she can render more service to the world by restoring order and balance in that market than in any other way. It is a step toward an ultimate internationalism in which the United States as one unit represents a balanced economy. This is a solid way to build for the future."

Field of Contest—Not Conquest



Both Photos by Mondial—The Christian Science Monitor

Handshakes Supplant Bullets

Top—Gerhardt Fieseler, German Ace, Is Congratulated on His Aerial Stunting by Michel Détroyat, French Ace, During Air Meet Near Paris. Bottom—Tricolor of France and Swastika of the German Republic Fly Side by Side at the Aerial Display.

Germans and French Join Hands In Friendly Enjoyment of Sport

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—While French and German statesmen were disputing in deadly seriousness the Reich claims to possess battle planes, more than 100,000 people cheered impartially German and French aviators who competed near Paris recently in a stunt flying contest.

The swastika flag of National-Socialist Germany flew side by side with the tricolor of France while the two rival "aces," Michel Détroyat of France and Gerhardt Fieseler of Germany, looped and spun high over the heads of the vast crowd. An international jury declared the match a tie, although M. Détroyat had a slight margin on points. Among the official spectators at the match were M. Pierre Cot, French Minister of Air, and Col. Frank P. Lahm, military attaché at the American Embassy in Paris.

A similar instance of the ability of French and Germans to meet in amicable rivalry was a Franco-German track and field meet held in Paris in September. In this case neither the swastika flag the German national anthem nor even the Hitlerian Fascist salute that greeted the German victory over the French teams stirred anything but sporting sentiments in the large crowd of spectators present.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The proposed liquor control law finally emerges from committee fairly running over with liquid cheer. Taverns, clubs, restaurants and hotels and package stores are to be legalized liquor dispensaries. The tavern, frisky enough when it went into committee, emerges covered with confetti and rarin' to go. Passing through the Legal Affairs Committee it picked up a radio and four more hours of festivity for itself. It, with the other details of the law, will descend on the House of Representatives for its first reading Monday, when it will swoop into another committee, the Ways and Means, for more meringue.

The major alterations made by the Legal Affairs Committee were as follows: Extension of the hours of sale from 8 a. m. to 2 a. m., addition of a radio to the tavern where otherwise people could only drink, prohibition against licensing establishments in residential sections, authorization of arrests without warrants for illegal transportation of liquor, establishment of graduated excise taxes collectible through the use of stamps provision to turn all state revenue into old-age assistance funds.

There were two dissenters among the committee of 15. They were Senators John D. Mackay of Quincy and Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington.

Economy Act Blocks Pensions of Orphans, American Legion Says

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 18 (AP)—Mr. Milt D. Campbell, chairman of the American Legion's national child welfare committee, said yesterday that regulations issued under the Economy Act had taken away compensation or pension from dependent orphans of World War veterans.

Mr. Campbell criticized the regulations in an address delivered at the annual conference of department commanders and adjutants of the Legion. He said these orphans now are receiving only board, clothing and institutional care and at the age of 18 will be put upon their own resources.

Mr. James P. Ringley, national executive committeeman from Illinois, addressed the conference on the subject of national defense. He declared it is entirely indefensible that national defense should be a matter of casual change by the transient political power or economical experiments.

Trial of charges that the New Mexico Department had been involved in political manipulation got under way shortly before noon. Openin of the trial was delayed by the late arrival of Mr. Paul W. Herbert of Ohio, member of the subcommittee appointed to hear the charges.

Tardy Postal Men Pick Wrong Banquet But Like 'Exclusive' Food of Scribes

Boston's postal employees were holding a banquet at the Hotel Manger. Four of the boys dashed into the hotel, tickets clutched in their hands. They were late—and who wants to arrive late at a banquet.

They hit the lobby on the run, gasping to the clerk at the desk, "Banquet! Banquet!"

The clerk pointed. The boys took the stairs on the run with his verbal directions following them. They reached the banquet hall, found four empty seats and slid into them unobserved. There were strangers on either side, but then they didn't know all of their fellow employees of the postal service. The food was great. That's all that mattered just then.

They got through the soup course without having spotted any of their friends in the lineup. Salad, entré and chicken went their way and still no recognition. And at the same time no perturbation. A banquet is a banquet.

The dessert was a memory when an impressive looking gentleman stood up. "That's Charlie Adams, president of the Bruins," they heard someone remark. That's fine They had wanted to hear Mr. Adams speak about hockey for a long time. Smart entertainment committee the postal employees had.

Mr. Adams, however, introduced Mr. William Bingham, athletic director at Harvard. Mr. Bingham talked. But what it all had to do with postal employees and the game of hockey the puzzled "banqueters" could not figure.

Mr. Adams got on his feet again. He rapped for silence and made another announcement. "The company will now adjourn to the hockey game at the Boston Garden." Then the "banqueters" knew for sure something was wrong. They glanced at their neighbor with questioning anxiety. "Say, what banquet is this anyway?"

"This is an exclusive dinner given to Boston sport writers by Charlie Adams. Haven't you your invitation?"

"Why—er—we're supposed to be at a postal banquet. Gosh! We got into the wrong hall."

Silver Market Erratic

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—The silver market was erratic and a generally mixed trend prevailed today. After advancing around 150 points, the futures market sold off 40 to 70 points from the high, rallied 10 to 15 points, and steadied around 100 points net advance. Bar metal was quoted at 43⅜ cents an ounce, a net decline of 1¼ cents.

Drunken Drivers To Get Jail Terms By Denver Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 18—Enforcement of Colorado's new drastic law requiring jail terms for intoxicated drivers has been put into effect here because of the startling increase in serious accidents since liquor-selling restrictions have been lifted.

Colorado's law, adopted by the last Legislature, makes a mandatory jail sentence of not more than 10 days requisite for those convicted of first offense driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. The second offense carries a penalty of not more than 30 days in jail and loss of offender's right to drive for six months. Third offense makes it mandatory to send the driver to jail for not more than six months and loss of his right to drive for one year.

Police records reveal an alarming upturn in the number of accidents and fatalities here in recent months. There have been 82 automobile fatalities this year. Police officials ascribe the mounting accident figures to increased liquor consumption, resulting from the fact that with both city and state liquor laws repealed and noneffective, and with federal agents apparently inactive, hundreds of liquor dispensaries are running wide open. Many leading hotels and restaurants are reported, by local newspapers, to be serving liquor openly.

Mr. Albert T. Clark, police chief, and Mr. Earl Wettengel, District Attorney, have both promised stringent enforcement of the law against drunken driving. All policemen have been ordered to inform the District Attorney of all cases coming to their attention of intoxicated driving and these will be prosecuted before justices of the peace.

Advertisers Find Japanese Ready Dupes for Tricks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The way in which European newspapers take advantage of Japan's desire to have its "case" explained favorably to the world to exploit the "special edition" business is causing much comment here.

The procedure is always the same. A representative of the newspaper applies to the Foreign Office and other government ministries in Japan for recommendations to Japanese advertisers for a "special edition about Japan and Manchuria," which his newspaper desires to publish. He explains carefully that most of the material for the edition can be written by Japanese and that the edition frankly will be a "presentation of the Japanese viewpoint" rather than any effort at an impartial and neutral appraisal.

The Ministries then give him recommendations and frequently agree to have the government buy several thousand copies of the edition to mail to persons whose opinions Japan wishes to influence in her favor. Big Japanese companies are urged to take expensive advertisements in the edition for motives of patriotism.

Foreign observers in Tokyo find that few of these special editions do Japan any good as far as explaining its position in Asia goes. They are more likely to do harm since much of the "information" in them is either entirely inaccurate or so one-sided as to be merely amusing to intelligent readers.

Senators 'At Sea' In Investigation Of Overton Votes

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 18 (AP)—With the New Orleans evidence in the balance and the Senate subcommittee admittedly at sea in its investigation of the 1932 election of Senator John H. Overton to the United States Senate, the committee members here today began to chart their course.

In the opinion of Senator M. M. Logan (D.), Kentucky, examining member of the committee, there are now no formal charges in the Senate against Senator Overton, and unless charges are filed by the people of Louisiana the testimony taken in New Orleans last February and at this hearing may be thrown out.

The Kentucky Senator said this circumstance came about because Ex-Senator Edwin S. Broussard, who preferred general charges of fraud and corruption in the election of Senator Overton as his successor, had failed to properly pursue the case in the Senate and pointed out that Mr. Broussard did not file an election contest "claiming that he was elected."

"This is only a preliminary hearing," remarked Senator Logan after the day of evidence taking from a string of witnesses opposing Senator Overto who related their charges of irregularities at the polls contributions by state employees to the "Overton Campaign Fund" and the firing of state employees for political reasons.

"I don't know where we are heading," said the Kentuckian. "We have never had a case like this before and have no precedent to follow."

Then the committee held a secret session and Chairman Connally announced after he had conferred with Senators Logan and Thomas that the future course and policy of the committee would be announced today.

Wales Liquor Traffic Studied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORWEN, North Wales—Wales is ready for still further advances in the direction of communal control of the drink traffic," declared Mr. Robert Richards of Coleg Harlech, at the annual meeting of the North Wales Temperance Federation, held here. He added that they were beginning to realize that the problem before them was not to legislate but to convert and convince people of the sinfulness of drinking.

Wool Market Quiet

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—The wool market is now in "a pronounced lull," largely because of seasonal factors, says the New York wool top exchange service. However, retail sales of women's wear improved this week, with the result that manufacturers reduced stocks and took a firmer attitude on prices.

Militant Farmers Demand Canceling of All Old Debts

Effects of Communist Propaganda Revealed in Radical Resolutions Adopted by 750 at 'Left Wing' Chicago Convention

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 18—The radical conference of farmers controlled by the Communists adopted only a single demand yesterday, calling for debt cancellation. Then it discovered it was time for supper, and suddenly adjourned.

The type of propaganda the Communists are exploiting among the farmers in their distress was exemplified in the debt doctrine, which reads:

"We demand the cancellation of secured debts, mortgages, back rents, back taxes, and feed and seed loans, for all impoverished small and middle farmers.

"We do not propose any longer to take food from the mouths of our children to pay tribute to the bankers. Moratoriums do not give us the required security; refinancing schemes do not help the mass of impoverished farmers; inflation proves to be only a new snare with which the profiteers hope to extract bigger profits from us."

The demands also made plain that the Communists are trying to incite only the poorer farmers. The better off they class with the railroads and banks. Another of the demands, which will be acted on today, calls for higher taxes for the "rich farmers."

What made the radicals hasty to dine last evening was the exigencies of their commissary department. They came to Chicago like an army carrying their own provisions. Their trucks brought in sacks of potatoes, cabbages, carrots, etc. Whatever they lacked, the organized supply department of the radical movement made up. Meeting in a "red" Ukrainian hall in the foreign district of Chicago's West Side, the farmers found they had plenty of space to talk but not to eat. More than 750 of them were on hand and the big rooms on the third floor could not seat more than 250 at a time. So they divided up into three groups and set a schedule for each group, three times a day.

In addition to having their oratory and meals in the same hall, some of the farmers also slept there. Behind the settings of the stage ran a little row of cots.

Across the street on a couple of vacant corners parked 15 or 20 of the most curious trucks ever seen in Chicago, together with other cars bearing license plates from many states. Little wooden houses had been built on the truck bodies, making comfortable traveling cabins. From one a smoking stove pipe rose.

Stirring legends decorated most of these high-speed homes. "No victions" and "Our Wives and Our Children Have the First Mortgage" were typical.

The sole objector to the efficient arrangements of the Communist managers was the melancholy colored cook. Though he professed great experience in cooking for crowds, he found the modest cooking facilities of the hall swamped by the needs of as many as 1000 hungry visitors at one time. Moreover, three or four of his helpers had quit on him. But he smiled a sweet, sad smile and declared himself happy to cook "for the cause."

Other "Different" Demands

Chicago has seen numberless farm conventions but none stranger than this.

Other policies drafted by the committee on resolutions and program, which was dominated by Communists, included demands that:

"Ruined and impoverished farmers shall be exempt from taxation; a stop to all foreclosures and evictions of impoverished farmers; higher prices for our products and lower prices to the farmer and worker consumers.

"Cash and crop rents of the exploited farmers shall be substantially reduced, the farmers in any locality to determine unitedly the extent of local reductions in rents.

"Adequate cash relief to live and to continue production for all needy farmers; for all other toiling farmers production credit without collateral and without interest."

Announcement of the recognition of Russia brought delegates to their feet with cheers and whistles.

Indiana Plans Work For 96,000 Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 18—Through development of plans to give relief in Indiana, approximately 96,000 men will be removed from the relief lists and afforded three months of employment, it is announced here. The program was evolved under auspices of the Governor's Commission on Unemployment relief at a state-wide conference of officials and welfare workers held in Indianapolis yesterday.

The Indianapolis conference followed one in Washington in which Gov. Paul V. McNutt met with officials of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to remove alleged "red tape" hampering the employment of federal relief funds in the Hoosier State. After this conference, the federal officials announced that $8,000,000 had been made immediately available for Indiana public works relief projects. The men employed on these projects will receive 50 cents an hour for 30 hours a week and will be drawn from the relief lists, it was said.

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American Recognition of Russia Affects Japan's Program in Far East

Soviet Pledges Are Given to The United States

(Continued from Page 1)

the chief world-political enigma and effect of the Washington conversations.

Advance Step in Pledges

But as far as exclusively Russian-American relations go, the agreements are all happy. Moscow pledges everything to the United States that it has previously offered to various powers. Most-favored-nation treatment in cumulative measure is afforded Washington. Moreover, in two or three respects, President Roosevelt has obtained measurably more from Mr. Litvinoff than any previous negotiator.

Nothing so complete as the Russian pledge on propaganda has been received by any other country. In it Moscow pledges "to restrain all organizations of the Government, including organizations in receipt of any financial assistance from it."

Previously, and particularly in agreements negotiated before 1925, the Third International seemed to escape from any pledges given by the Soviet Government itself, and to continue its propagandist activities. But the Washington text is broad enough to cover even that unit. It is, in the words of one experienced observer, "a diplomatic victory of high order."

Full Religious Freedom

Fullest guarantees of religious freedom are demanded by President Roosevelt, and granted by Mr. Litvinoff on the basis of the actual terms of Soviet constitutional decrees. The extent to which these are carried out will determine the validity of the agreements, but on their face they could hardly be broader.

Americans in Russia will have the right to their own churches and religious ceremonies of every nature, to their own clergymen, priests, rabbis, or other ecclesiastical functionaries. They can collect voluntary offerings from abroad, and have religious instruction imparted to their children. Ecclesiastics seeking to enter Russia are not to be refused visés solely because of their ecclesiastic status.

The broadest concession is made in giving arrested Americans "the right to be represented by counsel of their choice." American consuls must be notified if Americans are arrested, and President Roosevelt bluntly informed Mr. Litvinoff that "American diplomatic and consular officers in the Soviet Union will be zealous in guarding the rights of American nationals, particularly the right to a fair, public and speedy trial and the right to be represented by counsel of their choice."

No such provision was included in the British agreements with Russia, and the Metro-Vickers trial resulted. The Brahmins of British professional diplomacy may well doff their hats to Mr. Roosevelt, and begin their effort to get the same privileges. Even last summer's concessions, extracted in London from Mr. Litvinoff to the tune of bitter hostility and an actual trade boycott, did not give anything nearly so substantial.

"Final Settlement" Envisaged

Financial and commercial claims are for the most part left for a "final settlement" and a mixed commission may be set up, although last night Mr. Litvinoff did not think it would be necessary. He is remaining here for a few days to get the negotiations well under way.

The whole interchange of letters could be weighed in every word. Significance is included in each syllable. Seldom has so much been covered in such brief compass and time. Recognition itself is accomplished in two letters of less than 80 words each. As Mr. Litvinoff humorously said, these two letters themselves took less than the half-hour he had set in Berlin for the talks.

These letters are in effect a preamble to the series of substantive communications which follow. They furnish, while not precisely an innovation in international procedure, at least an exceedingly significant way of writing a treaty between two governments without being involved with congressional emendation and possible defeat.

Roosevelt Prepares Climax

President Roosevelt made the announcement at his regular press conference, just before leaving for Warm Springs. He prepared his climax with customary dramatic astuteness by reading a letter from the Iron and Steel Institute commending the NRA.

Then, with no flourishes, he began to read and describe the exchange of letters. Mr. Litvinoff was not with him, as had been anticipated, but he met the press during the evening at an excited session in the National Press Club. The Commissar read an important and typically candid statement and answered verbal questions freely.

Envoy Disavows Propaganda

He gave an interesting disavowal of propaganda by saying:

"The Communist Party of Russia does not concern America, and the Communist Party of America does not concern Russia."

At first more serious than is his wont, Mr. Litvinoff warmed up as questions flew about him. At the end he was beaming, despite a dazzling flow cast on him by serried ranks of klieg lights and bursting flashlights and the humming of talkie cameras.

He was unable to announce the Soviet Ambassador to the United States before getting the American Government's views and he blandly declared that there are 40,000 churches in Russia, "none of which I have visited!"

So ended one of the most striking diplomatic interchanges of history. Study of the documents reveals how far the foundations have been laid. Only the passage of time will reveal how lofty a superstructure may be built.

His Policy Wins



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

William E. Borah

The Idaho Senator Has Long Advocated Russian Recognition.

President Sees Peace Step in Soviet Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

come to Savannah in an official capacity.

But I come here also because of all that Georgia means to me personally, through my long association with this State and also through the kinship which my wife and my children bear to the early settlers who participated with Oglethorpe in the founding of civilization on this portion of the Atlantic seaboard.

Apart from the ties of colonial ancestry, I have additional kinship with the founders of the 13 American colonies. It has been remarked of late by certain modern Tories that those who are today in charge of your National Government are guilty of great experimentation. If I read my history right, the same suggestion was used when Englishmen, protesting in vain against intolerable conditions at home, founded new colonies in the American wilderness, and when Washingtons and Adamses and Bullocks conducted another great experiment in 1776.

Three-quarters of a year have passed since I left Georgia; during that time you have conducted a dignified and history-teaching state-wide celebration. During that same time, the lives of the people of this Commonwealth, like the lives of the inhabitants of the other states, have undergone a great change.

Sees Faith Restored

I am happy in the thought that it has been a change for the better; that I come back to see smiles replacing gloom, to see hope replacing despair, to see faith restored to its rightful place.

While we are celebrating the planting of the Colony of Georgia, we remember that if the early settlers had been content to remain on the coast, there would have been no Georgia today.

It was the spirit of moving forward that led to the exploration of the great domain of Piedmont and mountains that drove the western border of the colony to the very banks of the Mississippi River itself. In all those years of the pioneer, there were the doubting Thomases, there was the persistent opposition of those who feared change, of those who played the part of the mule who had to be goaded to get him out of the stable.

In coming for a two weeks' visit among you, my neighbors, I shall have opportunity to improve myself by reading of the makers of our history with the thought before me that although problems and terms change, the principles and objectives of American self-government remain the same. I have heards so much of so-called economics in recent weeks that it was refreshing the other day to have my friend, the Governor of New Hampshire, call my attention to a paragraph written a century ago by that father of economists, John Stuart Mill. He said:

History shows that great economic and social forces flow like a tide over communities only half conscious of that which is befalling them. Wise statesmen foresee what time is thus bringing and try to shape institutions and hold men's thoughts and purposes in accordance with the change that is silently coming on.

Likes Sense of Humor

The unwise are those who bring nothing constructive to the process, and who greatly imperil the future of mankind by leaving great questions to be fought out between ignorant change on one hand and ignorant opposition to change on the other.

The saving of grace of America lies in the fact that the overwhelming majority of Americans are possessed of two great qualities—a sense of humor and a sense of proportion. With the one they smile at those who would divide up all the money in the nation on a per capita basis every Saturday night and at those who lament that they would rather possess pounds and francs than dollars.

With our sense of proportion we understand and accept the fact that in the short space of one year we cannot cure the chronic illness that beset us for a dozen years, nor restore the social and economic order with equal and simultaneous success in every part of the nation and in every walk of life.

It is the pioneering spirit and understanding perspective of the people of the United States which already is making itself felt among other nations of the world. The simple translation of the peaceful and neighborly purposes of the United States has already given to our sister American republics a greater faith in our professions of friendship than they have held since the time, over a century ago, when James Monroe encouraged them in their struggles for freedom. So, too, I have had an example of the effect of honest statement and simple explanation of the fundamental American policy during the past week in Washington. For 16 long years a nation, larger even than ours in population and extent of territory, has been unable to speak officially with the United States or to maintain normal relations.

Desire for Peace Led

I believe sincerely that the most impelling motive that has lain behind the conversations which were successfully concluded yesterday between Russia and the United States was the desire of both countries for peace and for the strengthening of the peaceful purpose of the civilized world.

It will interest you to know that in the year 1809 the President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, wrote as follows to his Russian friend, Monsieur Dashkoff:

"Russia and the United States being in character and practice essentially pacific a common interest in the rights of peaceable nations gives us a common cause in their maintenance."

In this spirit of Thomas Jefferson, Mr. Litvinoff and I believe that through the resumption of normal relations the prospects of peace over all the world are greatly strengthened.

Furthermore, I am confident that in a state like Georgia which had its roots in religious teachings and was the first state in which a Sunday School was established, there must be satisfaction to know that from now on any American sojourning among the great Russian people will be free to worship God in his own way.

It is perhaps especially significant that I should speak of the resumption of relations with Russia in the city from which a century ago the first transatlantic steamship set out on its voyage to the Old World.

Glad to Be Back

I am glad to be back on Georgia soil. I am hurrying to Warm Springs with special interest, for I shall see a splendid new building, given to the cause of helping crippled children by the citizens of the State of Georgia. And I am hurrying back to my cottage there for the almost equally important objective of seeing to it that a prize Georgia turkey is put into the primest possible condition for the Thanksgiving Day feast.

On this Thanksgiving, I like to think that many more fathers and mothers and children will partake of turkey than for many years past. What a splendid thing it would be if in every community throughout the land, in celebration of this Thanksgiving—and here in Georgia in celebration of the bicentennial of the founding of the colony—every community would set as its Thanksgiving Day objective the providing of a Thanksgiving dinner for those who have not yet been blessed by the returning prosperity sufficiently to provide their own.

Let me read to you in closing a message delivered a generation ago by a great son of a great Georgia mother, Theodore Roosevelt:

Materially we must strive to secure a broader economic opportunity for all men so that each shall have a better chance to show the stuff of which he is made. Spiritually and ethically we must strive to bring about clean living and right thinking. We appreciate that the things of the body are important; but we appreciate also that the things of the soul are immeasurably more important. The foundation stone of national life is and ever must be the high individual character of the individual citizen.

Still Smiling



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Acme P & A

Maxim Litvinoff

Russian Commissar Wins New Laurels Through American Recognition.

Letters Exchanged Between Roosevelt and Litvinoff

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—An exchange of letters between President Roosevelt and Mr. Maxim M. Litvinoff, concluding with formal notification and acknowledgment of United States recognition of Soviet Russia, tells the story of the momentous discussions preceding official resumption of diplomatic relations.

A hope that "the relations now established between our peoples may forever remain normal and friendly, and that our nations henceforth may coöperate for their mutual benefit and for the preservation of the peace of the world," was expressed by Mr. Roosevelt in his letter informing Mr. Litvinoff of his decision, and by Mr. Litvinoff in his acceptance. The ensuing letters discuss agreements on propaganda, religion, protection of nationals, economic espionage, claims, and military claims.

A joint statement notes the exchange of views with regard to methods of settling all outstanding questions of indebtedness and claims. The communications follow:

Pledge Against Propaganda

Washington, Nov. 16, 1933

My dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to inform you that coincident with the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two Governments, it will be the fixed policy of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

1. To respect scrupulously the indisputable right of the United States to order its own life within its own jurisdiction in its own way and to refrain from interfering in any manner in the internal affairs of the United States, its territories or possessions.

2. To refrain, and to restrain all persons in government service and all organizations of the Government or under its direct or indirect control, including organizations in receipt of any financial assistance from it, from any act overt or covert liable in any way whatsoever to injure the tranquillity, prosperity, order, or security of the whole or any part of the United States, its territories or possessions, and, in particular, from any act tending to incite or encourage armed intervention, or any agitation or propaganda having as an aim the violation of the territorial integrity of the United States, its territories or possessions, or the bringing about by force of a change in the political or social order of the whole or any part of the United States, its territories or possessions.

3. Not to permit the formation or residence on its territory of any organization or group—or of representatives or officials of any organization or group—which makes claim to be the government of, or makes attempt upon the territorial integrity of, the United States, its territories or possessions; not to form, subsidize, support or permit on its territory military organizations or groups having the aim of armed struggle against the United States, its territories or possessions and to prevent any recruiting on behalf of such organizations and groups.

4. Not to permit the formation or residence on its territory of any organization or group—and to prevent the activity on its territory of any organization or group, or of representatives or officials of any organization or group—which has as an aim the overthrow or the preparation for the overthrow of, or bringing about by force of a change in, the political or social order of the whole or any part of the United States, its territories or possessions.

I am, my dear Mr. President,

Very sincerely yours,

MAXIM LITVINOFF,

People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

U. S. Reciprocity Promised

The White House, Washington, Nov. 16, 1933.

My Dear Mr. Litvinov:

I am glad to have received the assurance expressed in your note to me of this date that it will be the fixed policy of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

[Here are set forth the four points in the Litvinoff letter of Nov. 16.]

It will be the fixed policy of the Executive of the United States within the limits of the powers conferred by the Constitution and the laws of the United States to adhere reciprocally to the engagements above expressed.

I am, my dear Mr. Litvinoff, very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Religious Liberty Demanded

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

Nov. 16, 1933.

My Dear Mr. Litvinoff:

As I have told you in our recent conversations, it is my expectation that after the establishment of normal relations between our two countries many Americans will wish to reside temporarily or permanently within the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and I am deeply concerned that they should enjoy in all respects the same freedom of conscience and religious liberty which they enjoy at home.

As you well know, the Government of the United States, since the foundation of the Republic, has always striven to protect its nationals, at home and abroad, in the free exercise of liberty of conscience and religious worship, and from all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship. And I need scarcely point out that the rights enumerated below are those enjoyed in the United States by all citizens and foreign nationals and by American nationals in all the major countries of the world.

The Government of the United States, therefore, will expect that nationals of the United States of America within the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will be allowed to conduct without annoyance or molestation of any kind religious services and rites of a ceremonial nature, including baptismal, confirmation, communion, marriage and burial rites, in the English language, or in any other language which is customarily used in the practice of the religious faith to which they belong, in churches, houses or other buildings appropriate for such service, which they will be given the right and opportunity to lease, erect or maintain in convenient situations.

We will expect that nationals of the United States will have the right to collect from their coreligionists and to receive from abroad voluntary offerings for religious purposes; that they will be entitled without restriction to impart religious instruction to their children, either singly or in groups, or to have such instruction imparted by persons whom they may employ for such purpose; that they will be given and protected in the right to bury their dead according to their religious customs in suitable and convenient places established for that purpose, and given the right and opportunity to lease, lay out, occupy and maintain such burial grounds subject to reasonable sanitary laws and regulations.

We will expect that religious groups or congregations composed of nationals of the United States of America in the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will be given the right to have their spiritual needs ministered to by clergymen, priests, rabbis or other ecclesiastical functionaries who are nationals of the United States of America, and that such clergymen, priests, rabbis or other ecclesiastical functionaries will be protected from all disability or persecution and will not be denied entry into the territory of the Soviet Union because of their ecclesiastical status.

I am, my dear Mr. Litvinoff,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Religious Freedom Guaranteed

Washington, Nov. 16, 1933

My dear Mr. President:

In reply to your letter of Nov. 16, 1933, I have the honor to inform you that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as a fixed policy accords the nationals of the United States within the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the following rights referred to by you:

1. The right to "free exercise of liberty of conscience and religious worship" and protection "from all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship."

This right is supported by the following laws and regulations existing in the various republics of the Union:

Every person may profess any religion or none. All restrictions of rights connected with the profession of any belief whatsoever, or with the non-profession of any belief, are annulled. (Decree of Jan. 23, 1918, Art. 3.)

Within the confines of the Soviet Union it is prohibited to issue any local laws or regulations restricting or limiting freedom of conscience, or establishing privileges or preferential rights of any kind based upon the religious profession of any person. (Decree of Jan. 23, 1918, Art. 2.)

2. The right to "conduct without annoyance or molestation of any kind religious services and rites of a ceremonial nature."

This right is supported by the following laws:

A free performance of religious rites is guaranteed as long as it does not interfere with public order and is not accompanied by interference with the rights of citizens of the Soviet Union. Local authorities possess the right in such cases to adopt all necessary measures to preserve public order and safety. (Decree of Jan. 23, 1918, Art. 5.)

Interference with the performance of religious rites, in so far as they do not endanger public order and are not accompanied by infringements on the rights of others, is punishable by compulsory labor for a period up to six months. (Criminal Code, Art. 127.)

3. "The right and opportunity to lease, erect or maintain in convenient situations" churches, houses or other buildings appropriate for religious purposes.

This right is supported by the following laws and regulations:

Believers belonging to a religious society with the object of making provision for their requirements in the matter of religion may lease under contract, free of charge, from the subdistrict or district executive committee or from the Town Soviet, special buildings for the purpose of worship and objects intended exclusively for the purposes of their cult. (Decree of April 8, 1929, Art. 10.)

Furthermore, believers who have formed a religious society or a group of believers may use for religious meetings other buildings which have been placed at their disposal by private persons or by local Soviets and executive committees. All rules established for houses of worship are applicable to these buildings. Contracts for the use of such buildings shall be concluded by individual believers who will be held responsible for their execution. In addition, these buildings must comply with the sanitary and technical building regulations. (Decree of April 8, 1929, Art. 10.)

The place of worship and religious property shall be handed over for the use of believers forming a religious society under a contract concluded in the name of the competent district executive committee or Town Soviet by the competent administrative department or branch, or directly by the subdistrict executive committee. (Decree of April 8, 1929, Art. 15.)

The construction of new places of worship may take place at the desire of religious societies, provided that the usual technical building regulations and the special regulations laid down by the People's Commissariat for International Affairs are observed. (Decree of April 8, 1929, Art. 45.)

4. "The right to collect from their co-religionists . . . voluntary offerings for religious purposes."

This right is supported by the following law:

Members of groups of believers and religious societies may raise subscriptions among themselves and collect voluntary offerings, both in the place of worship itself and outside it, but only among the members of the religious association concerned and only for the purposes connected with upkeep of the place of worship and the religious property, for the engagement of ministers of religion and for the expenses of their executive body. Any form of forced contribution in aid of religious associations is punishable under the Criminal Code. (Decree of April 18, 1922, Art. 54.)

5. "Right to impart religious instruction to their children either singly or in groups or to have such instruction imparted by persons whom they may employ for such purpose."

This right is supported by the following law:

The school is separated from the church. Instruction in religious doctrines is not permitted in any governmental and common schools, nor in private teaching institutions where general subjects are taught. Persons may give or receive religious instruction in a private manner. (Decree of Jan. 23, 1918, Art. 9.)

Furthermore, the Soviet Government is prepared to include in a consular convention to be negotiated immediately following the establishment of relations between our two countries provisions in which nationals of the United States shall be granted rights with reference to freedom of conscience and the free exercise of religion shall not be less favorable than those enjoyed in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by nationals of the nation most favored in this respect. In this connection I have the honor to call to your attention Article 9 of the treaty between Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, signed at Moscow Oct. 12, 1925, which reads as follows:

"Nationals of each of the contracting parties . . . shall be entitled to hold religious services in churches, houses or other buildings rented, according to the laws of the country, in their national language or in any other language which is customary in their religion. They shall be entitled to bury their dead in accordance with their religious practice in burial grounds established and maintained by them with the approval of the competent authorities, so long as they comply with the police regulations of the other party in respect of buildings and public health.

Furthermore, I desire to state that the rights specified in the above paragraphs will be granted American nationals immediately upon the establishment of relations between our two countries.

Finally, I have the honor to inform you that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, while reserving to itself the right of refusing visits to Americans desiring to enter the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on personal grounds, does not intend to base such refusals on the fact of such persons having an ecclesiastical status.

I am, my dear Mr. President,

Very sincerely yours,

MAXIM LITVINOFF.

People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Soviet Stand on Nationals

Washington, Nov. 16, 1933.

My Dear Mr. President:

Following our conversations I have the honor to inform you that the Soviet Government is prepared to include in a consular convention to be negotiated immediately following the establishment of relations between our two countries provisions in which nationals of the United States shall be granted rights with reference to legal protection which shall not be less favorable than those enjoyed in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by nationals of the nation most favored in this respect. Furthermore, I desire to state that such rights will be granted to American nationals immediately upon the establishment of relations between our two countries.

In this connection I have the honor to call to your attention Article II and the protocol to Article II of the agreement concerning conditions of residence and business and legal protection in general concluded between Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Oct. 12, 1925.

ARTICLE II.

Each of the contracting parties undertakes to adopt the necessary measures to inform the consul of the other party as soon as possible whenever a national of the country which he represents is arrested in his district.

The same procedure shall apply if a prisoner is transferred from one place of detention to another.

FINAL PROTOCOL

1. The consul shall be notified either by a communication from the person arrested or by the authorities themselves direct. Such communications shall be made within a period not exceeding seven times twenty-four hours, and in large towns, including capitals of districts, within a period not exceeding three times twenty-four hours.

2. In places of detention of all kinds, requests made by consular representatives to visit nationals of their country under arrest, or to have them visited by their representatives, shall be granted without delay. The consular representative shall not be entitled to require officials of the courts or prisons to withdraw during his interview with the person under arrest.

I am, my dear Mr. President, very sincerely yours,

MAXIM LITVINOFF,

Peoples Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Reply on Nationals Issue

The White House, Washington, Nov. 16, 1933.

My Dear Mr. Litvinoff:

I thank you for your letter of Nov. 16, 1933, informing me that the Soviet Government is prepared to grant to nationals of the United States rights with reference to legal protection not less favorable than those enjoyed in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by nationals of the nation most favored in this respect. I have noted the provisions of the treaty and protocol concluded between Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Oct. 12, 1925.

I am glad that nationals of the United States will enjoy the protection afforded by these instruments immediately upon the esablishment of relations between our countries and I am fully prepared to negotiate a consular convention covering these subjects as soon as practicable. Let me add that American diplomatic and consular officers in the Soviet Union will be zealous in guarding the rights of American nationals, particularly the right to a fair and public speedy trial and the right to be represented by counsel of their choice. We shall expect that the nearest American diplomatic or consular officer shall be notified immediately of any arrest or detention of an American national, and that he shall promptly be afforded the opportunity to communicate and converse with such national.

I am, my dear Mr. Litvinoff,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Economic Espionage Explained

In reply to a question of the President in regard to prosecutions for economic espionage, Mr. Litvinoff gave the following explanation:

The widespread opinion that the dissemination of economic information from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is allowed only in so far as this information has been published in newspapers or magazines is erroneous. The right to obtain economic information is limited in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as in other countries, only in the case of business and production secrets and in the case of the employment of forbidden methods (bribery, theft, fraud, etc.) to obtain such information. The category of business and production secrets naturally includes the official economic plans, in so far as they have not been made public, but not individual reports concerning the production conditions and the general conditions of individual enterprises.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has also no reason to complicate or hinder the critical examination of its economic organization. It naturally follows from this that every one has the right to talk about economic matters or to receive information about such matters in the Union in so far as the information for which he has asked or which has been imparted to him is not such as may not, on the basis of special regulations issued by responsible officials or by the appropriate state enterprises, be made known to outsiders. (This principle applies primarily to information concerning economic trends and tendencies.)

Claims Problem Raised

Washington, D. C., Nov. 13, 1933

My Dear Mr. President:

Following our conversation, I have the honor to inform you that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees that, preparatory to a final settlement of the claims and counterclaims between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and the claims of their nationals, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will not take any steps to enforce any decisions of courts or initiate any new litigations of the amounts admitted to be due or that may be found due it, as the successor of prior governments of Russia, or otherwise from American nationals, including corporations, companies, partnerships or associations, and also the claim against the United States of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, now in litigation in the United States Court of Claims, and will not object to such amounts being assigned and does hereby release and assign all such amounts to the Government of the United States, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to be duly notified in each case of any amount realized by the Government of the United States from such release and assignments.

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics further agrees, preparatory to the settlement referred to above, not to make any claim with respect to:

(A) Judgments rendered or that may be rendered by American courts in so far as they relate to property, or rights, or interests therein in which the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or its nationals may have had or may claim to have an interest.

(B) Acts done or settlement made by or with the Government of the United States or public officials in the United States, or its nationals, relating to property, credits or obligations of any government of Russia or nationals thereof.

I am, my dear Mr. President,

Very sincerely yours,

MAXIM LITVINOFF,

People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

President's Reply on Claims

The White House, Washington, D. C., Nov. 16, 1933.

My Dear Mr. Litvinoff:

I am happy to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Nov. 16, 1933, in which you state that:

(Here the text of the letter of Nov. 16 is quoted in full.)

I am glad to have these undertakings by your Government and I shall be pleased to notify your government in each case of any amount realized by the Government of the United States from the release and assignment to it of the amounts admitted to be due, or that may be found to be due, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and of the amount that may be found to be due on the claim of the Russian Volunteer Fleet.

I am, My Dear Mr. Litvinoff,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Military Claims Are Waived

Washington, Nov. 16, 1933

My dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to inform you that, following our conversations and following my examination of certain documents of the years 1918 and 1921 relating to the attitude of the American Government toward the expedition into Siberia, the operations there of foreign military forces and the inviolability of the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees that it will waive any and all claims of whatsoever character arising out of activities of military forces of the United States in Siberia, or assistance to military forces in Siberia subsequent to Jan. 1, 1918, and that such claims shall be regarded as finally settled and disposed of by this agreement.

I am, my dear Mr. President,

Very Sincerely yours,

MAXIM LITVINOFF,

People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Borah Demands Honest Dollars For the Farmer

National Grange to Study Inflation and Control of Liquor

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 18 (AP)—Stirred by the assertion of Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho that inflation is necessary for restoration of agriculture, The National Grange, in annual convention, is ready to begin next Monday a study of the means to benefit farming.

Aside from matters affecting the welfare of agriculture and of their own organization, the Grangers expected to voice their opinion on only one other major issue—prohibition.

The draft of their prohibition stand is already in rough form. It argues against return of the saloon and calls on the Government to "take the profit from manufacture, sale and distribution of liquor," suggesting as possibilities either Government control or close regulation of private operators.

Senator Borah, himself a member, called on the Grangers to support a program of controlled inflation and restoration of the antitrust laws.

"Prices are controlled by the volume of money in circulation," said the Senator last night. "And if you forget or quit fighting on that line you will not solve the agricultural question.

"The farmer," he continued, "is determined that the fluctuating purchasing power of the dollar shall not defraud him of his farm nor cheat him out of his home. He stands by his contracts but he asks for an honest dollar.

"The only people in this country that I know of who are arguing for a dishonest dollar are those who want a dollar which will purchase from the farmer twice as much as it would at the time that he made his contract with his creditor. The debtor has rights as well as the creditor."

The Michigan Grange presented its demand for issuance, on order of the President, $3,000,000,000 in currency to restore defunct banks and to finance the public works program. Mr. Louis J. Taber, National Master, had urged in his address the controlled expansion of the currency.

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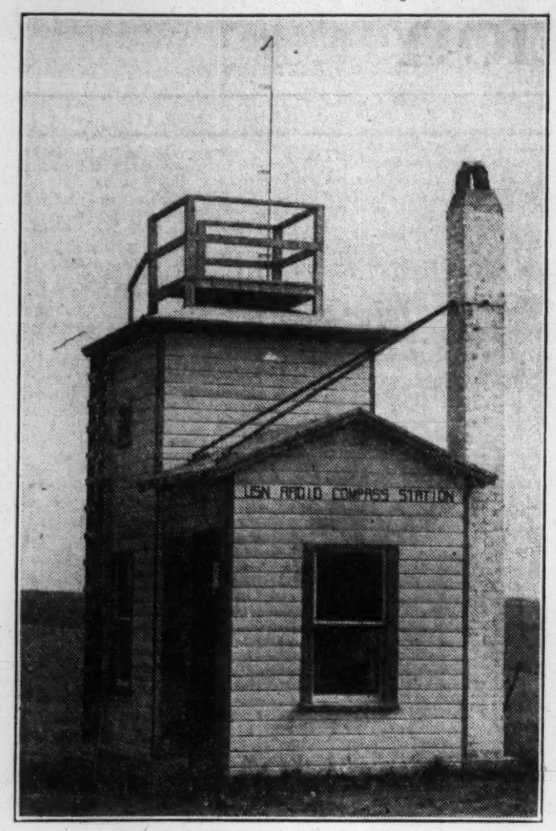
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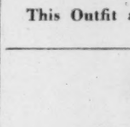
Boston Snapshots

Another Youth Movement—The Monitor's City Circulation Department is always a scene of great and cheerful activity toward the end of the afternoon. Motorcycles pop and sputter at the Clearway Street door, boys call to one another in gay after-school tones, papers are packed neatly in carrying bags. Yesterday, though, a regular "youth movement" seemed to be in progress. Nearly 100 new boys bore down to learn the details of the Progress Week work for which they had been recruited. The very many special subscriptions for the week and the large size of the papers to be printed made it necessary to employ all these extra boys.



Something New in Customs—Customs officers in Boston report the arrival of something new in imports. A shipment of rose hips has been received from Europe. These red seeds are sometimes used, of course, in the cultivation of roses, but in this instance it is expected that they will find their way into a special variety of soup.

Consumer Takes the Lead—



The consumer and not the productive worker is now becoming the most important member of society, said Gilbert Seldes in a lecture at the Y. W. C. A. on Friday night. From our pioneer ancestors we have inherited a belief that productive work is the most important thing in life. But now machines have made it the easiest thing. The really valuable member of society is the consumer who knows how to spend wisely and use properly. The era of new leisure must develop a more resourceful type of citizen—one who can play games himself and not merely watch them; one who can join with a few friends in an evening of their own music, not one of mere listening; one who likes to develop hobbies, to invent and make things for himself, even if they have already been made and invented by others. Radio, movies and mass production have a very definite value, said Mr. Seldes, in reproducing the very best effort of all kinds for the guidance of the many in their own amateur efforts, but it is these amateur efforts which should take the most important place in the new scheme of life.

* * *

Turn Back Calendar—The Stagers have decided to accede to many requests for another revival of a late nineteenth century melodrama—in spite of the rather small number of Bostonions who followed the hounds at the Otis Skinner production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" lately. They have chosen "Hazel Kirke"—the first play in America to run 1000 consecutive nights. It was written by Steele Mackaye and produced for the first time in 1879. "Hazel Kirke" will be played all next week at the Peabody Playhouse in place of the scheduled "Ned McCobb's Daughter" which has been postponed.

* * *

The Aladdin System—The renowned exponent of the trade-in system as applied to lamps would have been interested to see the orderly movement which proceeded into the Monitor News Room last night. New desks were being exchanged for old. The sturdy oak which had supported hurrying pencils and tapping typewriters for years, moved out in a stately procession, surrounded by a faint haze of reminiscence, as modern steel furniture rolled majestically in. As the new desks, topped with battleship linoleum, moved to their anchorages, a convoy of typewriter tables came speeding down the halls on their own rubber tired wheels.



* * *

Infants Flourish—The two infants of the Boston publishing field both seem to be flourishing. Casual inquiries at newsstands were answered by observations on the sale of the Yankee Tatler and the Bystander. In the downtown sections the former seemed popular, but elsewhere the Bystander seemed the favorite. We looked in at the office of the Tatler in the Metropolitan Building and found that Alyce Siemens, the editor, once was associated with the short-lived "Beacon Hill," and has since contributed to the American. At the less imposing Bystander office on Federal Street we found J. Pointz Tyler, the editor, surrounded by evidences of a good supply of material for his magazine. Mr. Tyler was also associated for a time with the same defunct publication, but he has since contributed to the New Yorker and Vanity Fair.

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Labor Ministry Set Up

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Boston Events

TONIGHT

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Washington Irving School, Poplar Street, Roslindale, 8.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Boston Cubs vs. Quebec Beavers, 8:30.

Theaters

"MARY OF SCOTLAND" (Colonial). Maxwell Anderson's play, produced by the Theatre Guild, with Helen Hayes, Philip Merivale, and Helen Menken. 8:15.

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES (Shubert). Last day here. Music, dancing, comedy, and notable settings. Fannie Brice one of 17 stars. 8:15.

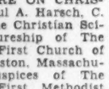
"BLACKBIRDS" (Majestic). Last day. Lew Leslie's all-Negro revue, now polished up for New York opening. 8:10.

"JEWEL ROBBERY" (Peabody Playhouse). Last day for this, too. The Stagers enjoy themselves in this comedy. 8:30.

"WHAT A WOMAN WANTS" (Strand—Huntington Avenue). Between programs of continuous movies the Galvin Players present this New England comedy at 3 and 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—"Duck Soup," served by the Four Marx Brothers at 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10.



UPTOWN—"Paddy the Next Best Thing." Starring Janet Gaynor and Warner Baxter. Also Charles Hector's Orchestra and six acts of Pantages vaudeville. 1, 6:50, 9:50.

KEITH'S—"Berkeley Square," with Leslie Howard and Heather Angel. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford rounding out two months at the organ. 10:16 a. m., 12:38, 3, 5:22, 7:44, 10:06.

BOSTON—"Chance at Heaven," with Joel McCrea and Ginger Rogers. On stage, all-Negro "Cotton Club Show." 10:39 a. m., 1:47, 4:55, 7:54, 10:33.

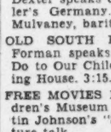
STATE—Marie Dressler in "Christopher Bean," screen version of play recently at the Plymouth. 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

ORPHEUM—"Night Flight." Fine story of early night air mail flying in South America. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — Mae West's "I'm No Angel" held for second week. Paramount at 9, 11 a. m., 1:07, 3:14, 5:21, 7:28, 9:35. Fenway at 1:40, 3:45, 5:50, 7:55, 10.

TREMONT — "Mr. Broadway" and "Dance, Girl, Dance." Not so good—except as pictorial record of New York columnist's day's work. 10:07 a. m., 12:28, 3:12, 5:56.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Riding the Skies," with Amelia Earhart; "Indian Whoopee," Æsop's Fable, and newsreels, comedies, travelogues. Continuous from 9 a. m.



Other Events

Y. W. C. A.—Russian Folk Songs and Dances. Sponsored by the Russian Social Club of Boston, 140 Clarendon Street, 8:30.

SUNDAY

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Bicknell Young, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Beverly, in Briscoe School Hall, Beverly, 3.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in First Methodist Episcopal Church, Norwood Street, Everett, 3:30.

Music

PEOPLES SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Fabien Sevitzky, conductor. Program includes "Scheherazade" and Henry Hadley's "Indian Ritualistic Dance." Jordan Hall, 3:15.

GARDNER MUSEUM—Concert. Elva R. Boyden, contralto; Leo Litwin, pianist; Marion L. Pulsifer, accompanist. 2.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Lecture-recital by Mrs. Claudio Carneyro. "Music and Musicians of Portugal." 8.

Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM—Mrs. Sinclair Lewis (Dorothy Thompson) discusses Hitler's book, "My Battle." Preceded by Soap Box Forum at 7.



INTERCOLLEGIATE COSMOPOLITAN CLUB—Dr. Robert C. Dexter speaks on "Understanding Hitler's Germany." Music by Frederick Mulvaney, baritone. 5.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—Henry James Forman speaks on "What the Movies Do to Our Children." Old South Meeting House. 3:15.

FREE MOVIES FOR CHILDREN—Children's Museum presents some of Martin Johnson's "Simba" at the 3:30 picture talk.

ART MUSEUM—Lecture by Prof. Bailey in the Lecture Hall on "Art and Patronage." 3:30. Children's lecture by Miss Maginnis on "Life in Egypt." 3:30.

COMMUNITY CHURCH—Scott Nearing speaks on "New Deal or New Day" in Symphony Hall at 10:45—preceded by musical program.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB—Candlelight meeting in Oval Room of Hotel Touraine. Dramatic readings and music. From 4 to 6.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Lecture by Annie Russell Marble on "Nobel Prize Winners in Literature." Songs by Reta Maxwell. 3:30.

MONDAY



PERSONAL MONEY MANAGEMENT—Course opens in Old South Meeting House at 6:15, with "Introduction to Personal Money Management" by Florence Barnard.

STAINED GLASS EXHIBIT—At Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture. Open from 9 a. m. to 5 today. Remains open all week.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Decreasing cloudiness late this afternoon and tonight; colder tonight; Sunday fair and colder; temperature near freezing tonight and somewhat below freezing late tonight and Sunday night; moderate west to northwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; colder tonight and in south portion Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and colder tonight and Sunday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds, diminishing by Sunday; generally fair weather tonight and Sunday.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 11:42 p. m., Sunday 11:57 a. m.
Height of tides 9.5 feet, 11.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:51 p. m.



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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Lew Conrad, songs	Harry Horlick's	Five o'clock revue:	Eddie Duchin and
5:15	Monitor Views News.	Orchestra	popular	his orchestra.
5:30	Neil Sisters, songs.	California - Stan-	All-American Boy.	Melody Mart.
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	ford debate.	Football scores.	Spanish Serenade.
6:00	Orchestra Mechanique	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news.	Meet the Artist.
6:15	"KUKU Move to	records; talks.	The Motor Parade	Mildred Bailey; or.
6:30	Radio City," sketch	News; pianist.	Football Reporter	Copley-Plaza din-
6:45	Dance music.	Half Hour for	Happy Minstrel.	ner music trio.
7:00	Reports; sports.	Men; J. C. Nugent	Dramatic program	Reports; news.
7:15	Three Musketeers.	After Dinner Revue	Merry-Go-Round.	Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	Radio Pioneers Salute	Circus sketch.	CBS dance music.	Dance program.
7:45	Radio Commission.	Flute soloist.	Sketch; music.	Raymond Pugh &
8:00	Economics in the New	"120 Fingers of	"Elmer E. Yess".	Brunswick Orch.
8:15	Deal: talks.	Harmony"	Two-piano team.	'Getting the News'
8:30	Lew Conrad and his	Events; forecasts	George Jessel;	Sam Bittell and
8:45	orchestra	Air Magazine.	soloists; orch.	his orchestra.
9:00	South America Greets	BaronMunchausen,	Elder Michaux and	Organ recital.
9:15	Radio City	soloists; orch.	congregation	Reports; news.
9:30	Reports; sports.	Leo Reisman's Or-	Jacques Fischer	Band concert; In-
9:45	News Flashes.	chestra; soloists.	and his orchestra.	dian legend.
10:00	Chicago Symphony	Saturday Night	Program from	Meyer Davis Le
10:15	Ochestra; Edgar	Dancing Party.	Byrd ship.	Paradis Band.
10:30	Prochnik, Austrian	B. A. Rolfe and	Cameraman talk.	News Service.
10:45	Ambassador	his orchestra.	Reports; news.	Fred Waring and
11:00	WLS Barn Dance	One Man's Family,	Bruins-Canadiens	Pennsylvanians
11:30	cago, with soloists	dramatic sketch.	game report.	Little's Orchestra.
11:15	program from Chi-	Forecasts; news.	Glen Gray's Casa	
11:45	and folk music.	Hollywood on Air	Loma Orchestra.	

Sunday Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Nimble Wits.	Old South Church	Mormon Choir and	Symphonic Album;
12:15	Baby Rose Marie.	Home Circle.	organ recital.	recorded program
12:30	Radio City Concert:	University of Chi-	Tito Guizar; songs	Strings; soloists.
12:45	symphony orchestra;	cago Round Table	Concert pianist.	Polish music.
1:00	"Roxy"; soloists and	Morey Pearl and	Religious period	Italian melodies,
1:15	mixed chorus.	his orchestra.	with speakers,	local program.
1:30	National Youth Con-	Dale Carnegie's	soloists, and or-	Italian Serenaders,
1:45	ference, Dr. Poling.	facts program.	ganist.	from New York.
2:00	Bar-X days and	Gene Arnold and	Helen Morgan and	Ltalian Melodies,
2:15	Nights, sketch.	the Commodores.	dance orchestra.	from New York.
2:30	Grenadier Guards	John Kennedy.	Abe Lyman's Orch.	Dance music.
2:45	Band, Toronto.	Gems of Melody.	and "Accordiana"	Dance music.
3:00	Gettysburg Address	Wayne King and	Bill Bigley and	New York Philhar-
3:15	anniversary	his orchestra.	his orchestra.	monic Symphony
3:30	Jan Garber and his	Musical program	Milton Post, Amer-	Orchestra, Bruno
3:45	orchestra	from New York.	ican Legion, Band	Walter, conductor;
4:00	Railroad Adventures.	Newspaper sketch.	Rev. Charles E.	Josef Lhevinne,
4:15	Charterson Concert-	Vee and Johnnie.	McCoughlin, ad-	pianist; Lawrence
4:30	eers, recital.	Sentinels; chorus;	dress from De-	Gilman, program
4:45	Dean Archer, talk.	soloist; orchestra	troit, Mich.	commentator
5:00	National Vespers, Dr.	Dream Drama.	Carl Moore's Or-	Roses and Drums,
5:15	Fosdick; music.	Musical program.	chestra; soloist.	Civil War drama,
5:30	Grand Hotel, dra-	Talking Picture	Twilight Reveries.	Sanderson and
5:45	matic sketch.	Time, sketch.	Reports; news.	Crumit; orch.
6:00	String Quartet.	Religious period	Jacobsen's Orches-	Tom Anderson and
6:15	Joe M. Chapple.	from New York.	tra; soloists.	his orchestra.
6:30	Studio reports.	Salute program.	"Salon Gems".	"Smiling Ed".
6:45	Engineering Thrills.	Popular vocal.	Kaltenborn's news	Time and news.
7:00	Lopez Orchestra and	Con McCale; vocal	Ethel Waters; com-	Evening Service
7:15	Alice Joy, songs.	duo; orchestra.	edian; orchestra	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner and	Garden talk and	Syncopated sermon	ple Baptist
7:45	Nelson Orchestra.	news flashes.	Rin Tin Tin.	Church; sermon,
8:00	Egon Petri, pianist;	Ruby Newman and	Claire Majette; so-	Rev. J. Whitcomb
8:15	symphony orchestra,	orchestra with	loists; orchestra.	Brougher
8:30	Frank Black, con-	Del Castillo and	"The Conspiracy	Don Paul and
8:45	ducting	vocal sextet	for Claudine"	his orchestra.
9:00	Will Rogers; Revel-	Rakov Orchestra	Rapee Orchestra;	Beethoven Founda-
9:15	ers; orchestra.	and soloists.	Julius Tannen;	tion; recital.
9:30	"Girl Friday".	American Album	Jane Froman;	Organ recital.
9:45	Tessie the Typist.	of Familiar Music	chorus; soloists.	Reports; news.
10:00	Novelty Orchestra.	Jack Benny and	Phil Harris and	Angelo Patri's
10:15	Joe and Bateese.	Black Orchestra.	his orchestra.	Child Drama.
10:30	Reports; studio	Col. Louis M. Howe	Readings; organ.	Conclave of Na-
10:45	Talk, Judge Payne.	Seth Parker.	Reports; news.	tions—Turkey.

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:45 WAAB, "In the Master's Music Room," recorded program.
11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.
12:35 WAAB, "Concert Miniatures," Viennese program.
2:00 WEEI, "The Revolving Stage"; sketches and music.

After Luncheon

2:00 WEEI, "The Revolving Stage"; Sketches and music.
2:00 WNAC, "Current Affairs," Mayor James M. Curley of Boston.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: "The Life of Christophe," sketch.
2:30 WAAB, "The Last of the Mohicans," recorded dramatization.
3:30 WNAC, United States Marine Band, Capt. William Santellmann, conductor.
4:15 WEEI, Professional Women's Club Program; speaker; soloist.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Side Show"; Cliff Soubier; barker; vocal groups; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Dramatic sketch utilizing local color story.
8:15 WAAB, Paul Shirley; viola d'amore; Marguerite Porter, soprano; Einar Hansen, violinist; Leo Litwin, pianist.
8:30 WNAC, Bing Crosby, baritone; Lennie Hayton's Orchestra.
9:00 WAAB, NRA speaker from New York.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels; end men; interlocutor; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; soloist.
9:15 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
9:30 WEEI, Ship of Joy, with Joseph B. Strass, Golden Gate Bridge designer.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Marcel Rodrigo, Spanish baritone; concert orchestra.
10:30 WAAB, Columbia News Service, radio "press" organization.
10:30 WEEI, "K-7" sketch, "Mine Trap."
10:45 WBZ, "Planned Recovery," Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce.
10:45 WAAB, Evan Evans, baritone; concert orchestra.

Boston Art Notes

Albert L. Leake

At the Twentieth Century Club there is being shown a large collection of oils by Mr. Albert L. Leake.

The work by this painter divides between portraiture and landscapes. To both subjects he brings an enthusiasm which enlivens his brush and individualizes each work. The portraits are most of them subjects of young people wearing gay-colored clothes, and mounted against gayer-colored backgrounds. Their features are articulated sufficiently to characterize them. The artist however prefers the broader method of suggestion and indication rather than the literal surface.

The landscapes, less ravishing in color, more logical in drawing, prove the more interesting of the exhibits. Mr. Leake uses color as a factor of the design; it contributes to the depth and spatial relations of the picture. Trees and terrain are solidly shaped and the onlooker feels their authentic existence. For Mr. Leake the outdoors is no mere drop curtain; it enlarges for him into something plastic and massive. D. A.

Building Bid Schedule Announced in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ga.—A schedule for receiving construction bids on the first portion of the $6,000,000 government allotment for the work at Fort Benning has been announced by Capt. Carl Jabelonsky, constructing quartermaster. The work to be contracted for immediately will run into $1,250,000, according to Captain Jabelonsky.

When the work gets fully under way later on with all the projects in full swing it is estimated that between 5000 and 10,000 workers will be employed on the construction program.

Concerts to Come

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 19, in Jordan Hall, third concert of the People's Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 21, in Symphony Hall, second "Beethoven Cycle," by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Richard Burgin, deputy conductor.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 21, in Jordan Hall, recital by Jetson-Ryder, baritone.

Thursday evening, Nov. 23, in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, second concert in the cycle of Beethoven's string quartets, by "The Chardons."

Friday afternoon, Nov. 24, in Symphony Hall, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Richard Burgin, deputy conductor.

Saturday evening, Nov. 25, in Symphony Hall, concert by Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 26, in Jordan Hall, concert by Jan Smeterlin.

Monday evening, Nov. 27, in Symphony Hall, second concert in the supplementary series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Nov. 24 and 25, in Symphony Hall, seventh pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Germany Voids Marriages If Title Swapped for Cash

BERLIN, Nov. 17 (AP)—The Cabinet took steps yesterday to put an end to title-hunting on the preserves of the German nobility.

A new law adopted by the Cabinet declares any marriage concluded after Nov. 9 that involved the exchange of a title for a certain monetary consideration null and void. Title-hunting by the newly rich was particularly rife during the inflation period a decade ago.

Hitler Commended For Polish Action

WARSAW, Nov. 17 (AP)—The Polish Foreign Minister, Mr. Joseph Beck, praised Chancellor Adolf Hitler today for his coöperative attitude in helping bring about the Polish-German declaration announced two days ago.

In a statement to the press, the Foreign Minister said: "I attach great importance to the attitude which the Chancellor took concerning Polish-German relations.

"Our Minister in Berlin, Mr. Joseph Lipski, is fully informed of the aims and opinions of his Government and is consequently able to define competently Poland's attitude regarding the declaration.

"I attach special importance to the fact that it was proven to the populations of both countries, which are struggling against an economic crisis, that the policies of their governments are watchfully and actively directed toward protecting them against the possibility of any aggression."

The declaration promised immediate and direct negotiations between the neighbor countries to consider questions affecting mutual relations.

Motion Pictures

Take It or Leave It

It's "Duck Soup"—and we say it's spinach. But to the ardent Marxists (not Karl) who make up the other three-quarters of the world, the phantasmagoria of the Four Marx Brothers, now showing at the Metropolitan Theater, will be a treat.

And it's not that we don't relish daffy doings on stage or screen. We love the fol-de-rol of topsy-turvy land and we love to laugh (inside at least). It's just that Harpo with his wig, Groucho with his rude remarks, the Italianate Chico and suave and saner Zeppo don't happen to make us laugh.

Elaborate photography is expended on this nonsense verse in visual motion, which has nothing to do with ducks or soup, and much to do with bad manners and war in three-period costumes—those of the Revolutionary, Civil and World Wars. Here and there a glint of satire brings a pale smile, as when the Lady Gloria appears as an understudy of the Roumanian Queen and Groucho in a Balkan uniform.

Gales of laughter swept the audience.

The vaudeville bill includes the Three Miller Brothers in some acutely clever endurance dancing and Miss Bernice Claire making personal contact with her fans.

A short travel film of Alaska, called "Aniakchak," is interesting.

Farcical Fantasia

A farcical fantasia on a comedy theme is the screen interpretation of the stage play, "The Late Christopher Bean," which was first shown on the Loew's State Theater's new opening day Thursday.

Miss Marie Dressler, apt comedienne though she is, was definitely miscast in the screen "Dinner at Eight," and she is miscast in the rôle of Abby, so subtly played by Miss Pauline Lord on the stage. Miss Dressler can bring tears to the throat as well as laughter to the lips, but remembering her audience, she goes in heavily for the laughter, making amusement doubly sure by a perilous ride in a flivver and other antic relics of the slapstick age.

A satisfactory cast unfolds the story of the middle-class family grown great with greed when they learn that the artist, Chris Bean, who once dwelt neglected among them, is now considered a master and his paintings almost invaluable, though one of them patches a chicken coop and the others were (supposedly) burned on a rubbish heap. It includes Lionel Barrymore, Beulah Bondi, Jean Hersholt, H. B. Warner, Helen Mack, Russell Hardie and George Coulouris. Miss Helen Shipman sadly overdoes the faults of Ada, the elder daughter.

The director, Mr. Sam Wood, extends the time of the play into a sleeper en route for Chicago, with worse than negligible results.

M. L.

Hungarian Junket Down River Tisza Has Wide Results

Villagers Line Banks With Petitions for Many Improvements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Hungary — When members of Parliament go for river trips in Hungary their little excursions are apt to turn into something more than mere joy-rides.

Recently, when Mr. Miklos Lazar, member for the Tokay district, together with Mr. Miklos Kállay, Minister of Agriculture, and a few good friends embarked on a Tisza River steamer at Tokay and started to chug down stream to Szeged, they were under the impression that they were making the journey in order to commemorate the rebuilding of Szeged—which was swept away by flood 50 years ago—and that they would be allowed to pursue their way in peace.

But the presence of officials who, at ordinary times, are not to be seen on the Tisza River, was too good to be lost, and their boat was held up at every conceivable spot by villagers armed with every conceivable request.

A better boat service was required, they said, more bridges, a canal which would connect the Danube with the Tisza, more landing stages, securer safeguards against flood.

The journey which, made by train, would have taken only four hours, occupied two whole days, but, in the end, the villagers scored. Before the official party arrived at their destination, a boat company had been instructed to negotiate for the construction of new river stations and a better boat service, assurances had been given that work on flood control should begin with the coming spring, serious consideration had been promised in regard to the cutting of a canal to the Danube, and, moreover, 40,000 pengo had been allotted to be expended upon the building of a fine new hotel at Tokay.

Tisza River is regarded by Hungarians with a good deal of sentiment. Dug out (so legend says) by a god who, in happy mood, allowed the two donkeys which drew his plow to wander from side to side in search of thistles, the bed assumed such twists and turns that today it bends back, in places, almost upon its own upper courses. Before the Treaty of Trianon, the whole of the Tisza belonged to Hungary. Nowadays its source is in Czechoslovakia and its mouth in Roumania, but it still remains a dear and important possession.

Floods have always been a danger. A century ago English, French, and Dutch engineers were called in to help avert the trouble, but, in spite of all of them, the water still continued to rise and overflow periodically. It was in one of these overflowings that the town of Szeged—the rebuilding of which the official party steamed down the river to commemorate—was swept away.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

The "Follies," at the Shubert; "Blackbirds," at the Majestic, and "Jewel Robbery," at the Peabody Playhouse, close tonight.

"Mary of Scotland" enters its second and final week at the Colonial Monday. It will be reviewed in the Monday theater page.

New plays next week will include "The First Apple," with Conrad Nagle, at the Shubert Monday evening; "All Good Americans," by the Perelmans, at the Plymouth Tuesday evening, and "Hazel Kirke," revival, at the Peabody Playhouse Monday evening.

Angna Enters will appear next Wednesday and Thursday evenings, at the Repertory Theater, in her "Compositions in Dance Form."

a double-barrelled REASON

1934 FEATURES

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Progress in Education

Is Poetry a Live Subject in The Average School?

And in the Hearts of the Masses of Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cadillac, Mich.

ALL my early years were filled with the experiences of poetry, although I was as unaware of it as I was of the processes by which my food was digested. How was I as a boy to know that dangling my feet in a cool stream from a log was poetry? It was never taught in school. Such things had nothing to do with learning verses or even with the tedious study of the very phrases expressing my own moods in others' fine words. By the sound of the word "work," anathema to youth, literature was completely divorced from life, and I know the extent of my loss.

Until the last year of high school, I retained a dislike for worded poetry. Then a discerning teacher recognized as poetry something I had written describing a wood scene, and the years since have been filled with the enjoyment of letters.

All Too Usual

This may explain in some measure the keen interest with which I have watched so many go through the same schooling process, usually without the saving final enlightenment I had, and I am deeply grieved to know that appreciation of poetry has been more often destroyed than developed in the average school. That it is still the case, I am sorry to state, is repeatedly proven to me.

Just the other day, upon mention of Spenser a high school graduate of last year said that she preferred anything we could think of to his poetry since "Faerie Queene" had been thrust upon her. I am no authority on school subjects in general, but I doubt that anyone can justify the study of Spenser in high school His work has not the lively entertaining qualities that make Shakespeare, for instance, a suitable poet for students of that age.

Without telling the young lady the name of the author, I read to her a few of Spenser's sonnets, letting her think it was merely to entertain. I had been rediscovering him myself, so my zest may have added to the interest, but she derived evident enjoyment from the poems and was amazed when told they were by Spenser. I was happy to have been able to correct a wrong impression and to arouse curiosity in place of indifference and distaste, and I have been wondering if the interests of education would not be served better by allowing school poetry to be entertaining than by making hard work of it.

World Needs Poetry

The need for poetry in everyday life grows with the complexity of existence. Today the grind of the average life is enervating and our hectic days have a crying need for some calming philosophy. The poets, including contemporaries, have what is needed in a form that is inviting and pleasurable. What prevents students from absorbing rich ideas from the great and understanding minds of poets? Can it be that they are antagonized by methods of presentation, as in my own case and that related above, and if so what are the remedies?

Since so much of our difficulty arises from the basic condition of separation of poetry from known life, that would be the logical place to begin correction. Let us unite them in every way that we can for students so that they may always realize the intimate poetry in their own lives, and recognize it for what it is when they find it in letters. Let us teach fundamentals first, and be confident that appreciation will follow.

Why not instruct all students in the differences between the practical and poetic in our thinking as well as in our experience? To the discard with false meanings for words! *Prose* and *poetry* are names of qualities, not merely of forms, and should so be taught from early school years. Youth is far more understanding than we have thought: Let youth know the deep truths and so escape bonds placed on minds by too practical instruction.

Mere existence is not the end of existence. No one will question the wisdom of teaching cultural refinement in order that existence may be fully enjoyed. Then we must be careful to develop literary appetites, not destroy them, and I suggest a most powerful agency for bringing home to students the intimate relation between their lives and literature: contemporary work. Use of poetry that presents the thought of the known time demonstrates it as a living thing.

I suggest also that presentation of the work of poets living near by might reveal poetry not as the abstract, far-away thing it has been taught to be but as an ever-present principle. All schools have not been asleep in this respect. Several states have injected quite a little of the present-day local element into their literary courses, but still there exists such an unhealthy awe of poets of past centuries that contemporaries are simply crowded out. This is plainly an injustice, for there is a plenty of the highest quality of work by authors living and known from which to choose.

Some of our difficulty certainly arises from having made poetry a thing of hard study. That of which to make such hard work was intended for us to enjoy, and the end is defeated by the means. Why should poetry not be given the same chance as prose? Let students read it at leisure and report upon it just as is done generally in the case of prose. Discussion can bring out all the necessary detail, but better lose that than to frustrate the desire to read for entertainment alone, since out of that desire emerges the reading habit. There would remain plenty to teach in the classroom.

Let teachers pay a great deal of attention to discussion of essential principles and qualities. Broad standards for judgement can be taught as guides for seeking minds. Too rigidly organized instruction in beauty of phrase and thought spoils the charm of discovery, for youth is jealous of its initiative and quite naturally wishes to form original opinions.

Place For Tolerance

In poetry more than in any other study the viewpoints of youngsters must be understood and tolerance must be practiced. With flexibility of choice in the matters of theme and reading material, creative classes can be made intensely interesting to teachers as well as students, and should bring forth much that adds to happiness. What other object has education?

I have noticed that normal schools still tend to teach a too rigid uniformity of teaching methods, which has been found to lead to the use of rote and dogma discouraging to students with worth-while initiative tendencies. It is especially dampening to the sensitive poet-mind, which always strives to express individualism. There is a well-defined movement toward liberalizing the courses of study even in lower grades, and this should be strongly upheld everywhere by those who are interested in the arts, for it is surely destined to have far-reaching effects there.

All will agree that appreciation could be taught best by the most appreciative; therefore, it is desirable to take advantage of opportunities for obtaining help from writers themselves in bringing about a sympathetic attitude toward literary effort. It is unlikely that many localities are so isolated that some writer would not be near enough to be had for talks on live subjects related to creative work, and there are probably thousands of poets who would gain keen pleasure from talking about poetry to students.

Out of Actual Living

We must never forget that literature itself grows out of the lives of people, while remembering that people grow mentally through the use of letters and gain the broad understanding that insures social happiness. A real interest in poetry is necessary before we can expect its consequent use, which is so obvious that it is surprising that little attention has been paid to advancement along such lines. Instead of actually destroying the desire to investigate further, let us turn to the problem of stimulating the appetite for poetry. Let us pay less attention to learning all possible facts about poets and poems and more to instilling in students a healthy taste for them that will lead to personal reading and to enjoyment of what is read.

Novel as the idea seems, we must recognize some day that teachers of poetry are needed just as we take it for granted now that music teachers are necessary to the school scheme, and with a dawning of that realization we shall have awakened to the day when peace and culture will have their rightful places in the hearts of the masses of men.

CLIFFORD ALLEN



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

When an Apartment Building Has an Educational Policy

The children are given things to do which bring out their finer childlike selves. They are kept from playing on the street, but they are helped to see there is more fun in school. Most boys like tools, and when guided into their right use and allowed to choose the object they wish to build, the problem of keeping the boys busy no longer exists, and woodworking is well started into becoming an industrial art. Children from 3 to 9 years of age are accommodated in classes ranging from pre-kindergarten to third grade, in this school conducted by the tenants of the Marshall Field Garden Apartments. The smaller youngsters are supplied with educational toys and picture books. Music and drama are not overlooked.

Geography's Importance

The writer of this article has gone around the world three times and has lived for long periods in many countries. Being often amazed at the lack of geographical knowledge of the simplest sort, he takes this occasion to urge its more serious study in the schools.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE times are always making certain reasonable demands upon our educational system. By telephone our voice can be heard around the world. Programs of all descriptions come to us over the air from all countries. High-powered airplanes carry us quickly and safely to unheard-of distances in but a few hours. Luxurious floating palaces in the shape of ships and express trains combined, can within eight to ten days transport us to countries which even 30 years ago could not be reached; or if so, only for the very affluent among us, and even then under discomforts and inconvenience.

These modern conveniences have made it possible to develop that most important bulwark of any nation, international trade. Among other items which we import and which come into our everyday life are diamonds from Africa, rope from the Philippines, rubber from the Federated Malay States, rugs from Persia, tea fro China and India, pearls fror Ceylon and Thursday Islands, silk objects of art and ornaments from Japan, rice from from Saigon, furs from North China and Manchuria, teak from Burma, perfumes from France, lace from Brussels, and hundreds of other wares from these and many other countries.

In return, we export manufactured goods to all parts of the world, and so much of this international trade has gon on that we are really dependent on each other for the maintenance of peace and good will. Naturally the more we meet and come in contact with each other, the more likely is the bond of friendship to become strengthened. But how much do we know of our oversea neighbors; where their country is and the conditions under which they live and so on? Whether this is an attitude on our part that we are so mighty that we are all that matters, or whether we are too engrossed in multitudinous domestic affairs, the schools should not be so easily blinded to the need. The educational systems of the United States generally place little emphasis on geography, depending almost entirely on moving pictures to educate the coming generation in its geography and customs of foreigners. This, of course, is lamentable, because of the fact that most of the said pictures are made from sets right in Hollywood and in most cases portray absurd imitations and impossible pictures of the real thing, and seldom, if ever, contain any real educational value. Even in the case of news reels which often picture events abroad, I have often overheard patrons near by audibly asking, "Where is such and such a place?"

I came directly in contact with the situation only a few days ago while discussing the question with one of Boston's school teachers. He dismissed the subject with, "Well, why does anyone want to know when the tide comes in or goes out in Australia?" And right there we have a contrast. In all of the Australian public schools, maps of the world and sections of it take foremost place on the walls of the classrooms, and I venture to say that the average student of 10 or 12 years of age has a thorough knowledge of our 48 states, their climatic conditions, population, general points of interest, and principal manufacturing industries. If someone were starting on a long tour, they could tell him how to go, where to change his money, and everything needful.

Nor is America an exception to Australian boys and girls, because geography in its entirety is made an interesting subject. They will be as well informed on the subject of the British Isles, Europe, Asia and Africa.

The English-speaking schools of Shanghai and Hong Kong and of India, and with few exceptions the whole of Europe, teach their students to be especially interested in geography. Far from being a dry subject, as a great many of our teachers declare it to be, it can be made one of the most fascinating and interesting of subjects.

These observations have not been taken haphazardly, but extend from New England to Texas, and were deducted from remarks made by students and teachers of colleges and schools in each state after they had attended an illustrated lecture of a round-the-world tour which I myself had taken.

Many and varied were the questions asked, some of which were almost unbelievable. One college boy said he would like to go to China Asked what city, he replied "Bombay." But in all cases there was a desire to know more of this useful subject, which if handled by teachers of intelligence can cover dozens of other subjects at the same time—climatic conditions, clothing and its manufacture, food and its qualities, and how grown or produced, money, barter, and banking, trade in all its phases, photography, building, and architecture, timber, hides, furs and metal, social and physical conditions, arts and crafts, and particularly history, and others too numerous to mention.

This is 1933, not 1833, and I would suggest that the time is ripe for the schools and colleges of this country to take up geography seriously and teach the coming generation all about the other countries which we have become so closely concerned with. So that no matter what conditions may arrive, we will know better all that goes to make the situation what it is, its background and so forth. There is no surer way to a peaceful and satisfactory solution of any contingency than knowing more about your neighbor, his location and general living conditions.

Another University for Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City

THE Federal Department of Public Education has officially approved the founding of a fourth autonomous university in Mexico, which will be located in the northern city of Monterrey, some hundred miles from the Mexican - American boundary.

Monterrey was selected as the new university site because of its location and it was designed to attract students from the northern districts who were formerly obliged to go to Mexico City, Morelia or Guadalajara. More often, it was pointed out, the Mexican youth would attend a university or college in the border states of the United States, with the Universities of New Mexico, Arizona and Texas having a large Mexican enrollment.

Objections Finally Overcome

The project of establishing the new university has long been under discussion, but the approval has been withheld until now on account of the Federal Government's strict policy of making new autonomous grants. This autonomy carries with it wide powers of self-government and administration which are not commonly found in American universities. The grant is usually accompanied by a federal subsidy, which in the case of the National University of Mexico, located in the nation's capital, amounts to about 1,500,000 pesos annually, and the university is not required to render an accounting of the appropriation.

While the rectors of the autonomous universities are appointed by the Federal Department of Public Education, once in office their powers are wide and almost absolute. However, the students also participate in the government of the institution and internal issues often take on a political complexion. During the past year, the students of the National University of Mexico became embroiled in an internal problem and as there were national repercussions, President Rodriguez threatened to revoke the autonomous grant if the demonstrations did not cease. They did.

Oldest University in America

The National University of Mexico boasts of being the oldest institution of its kind in the new world. It was inaugurated Jan. 25, 1553, by the second Viceroy of New Spain, Don Luis de Velasco. The royal decree endowed the institution with 1000 gold pesos yearly and it was called the "Royal and Pontifical University of Mexico."

The institution carried on under its old name until after the Mexican independence but the faculty disbanded during the middle of the nineteenth century. The present "National University of Mexico" was inaugurated on Sept. 22, 1910.

Varied and Colorful Histories

The University of Guadalajara had its origin in 1750 when the Bishop of Nueva Galicia petitioned Charles II of Spain for an endowment. It was not until March 27, 1792, however, that provision for the institution's actual beginning was finally made. In that year, Charles IV of Spain decreed that the former College of San Tomas should be used for the opening of the University of Guadalajara. Funds for the university's support were raised partly from the state and partly from private sources. The formal opening took place Nov. 7, 1792.

From the latter part of 1880 to 1925, the institution had a somewhat varied history and was open only part of the time. In the latter year, on Oct. 12, it was formally reopened and was sponsored by the Universities of California, Paris and Salamanca.

Like the other universities in Mexico, the history of the University of Morelia is varied and colorful. Its origin might be found in the St. Nicholas College, founded about the same time as the one in Mexico City. During the passage of centuries, the name has been changed several times and it was only in the last 10 years that it finally reached its present form and name.

New University Has Equal Standing

While the new university in Monterrey will not be able to boast of the ancient lineage of her sister universities, the composition will be very much the same as the Universities of Guadalajara and Morelia. There will be schools of fine arts, law, medicine, dentistry and engineering, as well as a normal school. Decrees from this university will be accepted on a parity throughout the country with the older established institutions.

Experience in Use of Radio in Schools

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

The accumulated experience of educational radiocasters of 25 countries goes to make up a report on the use of the radio in schools, published by League of Nations International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation. The subjects covered include a general discussion of the rôle of the radio in education, a list of the subjects radiocast, remarks on methods of instruction in the countries concerned and reports from each of these countries on their past experiments and future intentions.

Educators and organizers of radio services can both find much food for thought in the material presented to them. There is, perhaps, among the former an insufficient realization of the part the radio can play in the dissemination of knowledge. Similarly, the latter perhaps fail to appreciate the task that confronts the schoolmaster. "School Broadcasting," therefore, should give both sections useful hints as to how to use the air to better advantage.

Among the points to which attention is rightly directed in the report is the need for better radio reception. The speakers have to hold their audiences entirely by their voices. If the sounds are indistinct or distorted or even unnatural, the children naturally do not listen, however good the subject matter of the lecture may be. Much of the alleged failure of radio teaching can be put down to faulty reception.

At the same time, it has to be realized, as the report points out, that not every subject can be successfully taught over the air. Indeed, no subject can be taught exclusively in this way. The radio can never do away with the need for individual instruction. It can supplement the teacher but it can never supplant him. Its rôle is to supply grist for him to mill.

The league report should both stimulate the production of grist for the air and show the educational millers how to get more and better meal out of it.

Chinese Scholarships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

One young woman, Miss Li Chi, was selected from hundreds of candidates to study in England on one of the newly-established British Boxer Indemnity Scholarships. There are nine scholarships, and the other eight were obtained by young men.

Miss Li is a graduate of Gingling College for Women at Nanking, a Christian Mission School. In competitive examinations with some of the most brilliant young men in China, she finished first in English literature. For the past year, she has been teaching in the McTyiere Girls School at Shanghai, also a Christian institution.

Add These to Your List

Our Living Language Series—40

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE word *syllable* does not sound *a*. But *syllabic* does. *Academy* does not sound *dem* clearly. But *academic* does. In *sychronize*, you do not hear o. But you do hear it in *chronic*. Note that *chronic* is an adjective. It does not need the addition of *al* to complete it. *Chronicle*, as, a *chronicle* of events, is a written record of the times. If the word ended in *al*, it would mean "Pertaining to something *chronic!*" But there is no such word!

Dispel — Literally, to scatter, to throw away from, as, to *dispel* gloom; to *dispel* illusions. Associate *impel, repel, compel, repulsion, compulsion, propulsion, expel, expulsion, repellent.*

An impulse is a quick, forceful thought or motive; one is *impelled* suddenly by an inner force, to do or say something. Anything that *repels* is *repulsive* to us; *repulsive* carries the thought of something offensive to the æsthetic senses, to finer sensibilities. An army *repels* an attack; an enemy is *repulsed;* one is *compelled* to do a thing by outside influence brought to bear; that is, he does a thing under *compulsion*, or it is *compulsory*. A thing may be *propelled* by force; literally, pushed or forced forward. The *propeller* on an airplane has what effect on the plane? Note that *repellent* ends in *ent*; thus *pell* in *repellent* is distinguished from *pell* in *appellation*, which is a form of the word *appeal*.

Dissuade — Opposite of *persuade*. Note *suasion, persuasive, sway. Dissonance* is harsh, discordant sound. *Son* as in *consonant, sonorous.*

Dissonant sound is discord. *Resonant* (accent *res*, *s* as in *reside*) — Capable of resounding, or fitted to resound, to return sound; ringing; reëchoing. *Sonorous* (accent *nor*) — Impressive; high sounding, as a sonorous voice. *Consonant* has this same root, *son*. Webster's unabridged dictionary gives an excellent comparison of words under the word *consonant*.

Symmetrical, metric, meter. Symmetry (*sym*, same, plus *meter*, rhythm, measure) — Thence, "in the same rhythm." *Symmetry*, then, means perfect proportion; harmonious relation of parts.

Sympathy (*sym* plus *pathos*, suffering) — Literally, feeling corresponding to that another feels; thus, a mutual conformity of natural temperament, which causes people to be congenial to, or accordant with (in accord with), one another. Synonyms: *Fellow feeling, compassion, commiseration, tenderness, condolence. Accord, harmony*, or agreement in general.

Donate — To give. *Donor* (pronounce first *o* long) — A giver. *Condone*—To forgive, to excuse; as, "A fraud which he had neither concocted nor *condoned*."

Illusion, as, an optical *illusion*, is something which deceives; usually, something *intangible*; we speak of "youthful *illusions*," ideas which are *illusory*; *delusions* are deliberately planned to mislead; *collusion* is deliberate planning, a secret understanding whereby one person plays into another's hands for a fraudulent purpose To *elude* pursuit is to dodge capture by keeping just out of reach; thus, an *elusive* thing, or thought, is one that barely escapes you. (*ex*, you will see, drops the consonant *x* in this word).

Connivance is a winking at wrongdoing—not actual participation, but knowledge of it and failure to prevent or oppose it.

[The forty-first installment of "Our Living Language" will appear next Saturday.]

Hard to Teach Them to Think?

One Way Is to Get Them to Thinking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Parsons, Kan.

ALMOST everyone who gets a chance to address a group of teachers urges them to teach the children to think. Every time I hear it I resolve to do so as soon as I reach my schoolroom. When I get ready to teach them to think, I begin to wonder. How do you teach children to think? Tell them to think? Give them something to think about? Help them think through something? Set up exercises that will make them think? The hardest thing in the world to do is to think. What shall I do?

The school radio was turned on one morning to the review of the news and we heard a discussion of the new Farm Relief Bill. Someone said, "What is that bill? What good will it do? Was there one that was a failure?" There were plenty of good questions but not one good answer. We had been challenged. We began searching the pages of our Monitor files for articles on farm relief. We read, we looked up words, we hunted for information in reference sets and histories. Students began to find answers to their questions, and facts were arranged in some kind of order. There were more questions—better questions and often intelligent answers. Finally conclusions were drawn and decisions were made and the less timid ones ventured to prophesy the outcome of the Farm Relief Bill.

During this procedure the teacher saw her pupils become educatively active. The backward pupils were encouraged and assisted. The lazy were prodded and the impulsive steadied. Individuals were commended for their consistent work. The class was praised. Current Events assignments were never made. The radio was turned on for the news before the teacher entered the room from her hall duty. The Monitor was snatched from the principal's desk before he could even look at the headlines. Scrap books were made covering every important topic. Bulletin boards were covered with pictures from rotogravure sections of all the big western papers. Current Events were dramatized for assembly programs and for class room exercises. The close of school in May was the only thing that could have stopped it.

Is that one way to get children to think? We are told that we learn to do by doing. Could we say that we learn to think by thinking? S. S.

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The Home Forum

The Latter Harvest

HARVEST for Keesje, doesn't end with the gleaning of corn or the carting of beets.

Harvest, for Keesje, is then only just beginning.

You see, during the summer there's so much to do, swimming and sand-digging and rolling in the hay field and hide-and-seek round the corn stooks, that he really has no time to think of garnering until the beginning of winter.

On fine days, when the sun is dipping through the trees and forming white shafts of mist or a myriad gold patches on the ground—(The Japanese, richer than we, have a word for it!)—on these mornings we can mount the bicycle together, I working and steering, he "back-seat-driving." From where he sits on the green cushion, strapped to the carrier, he bosses me.

"Dis vay," he commands, pointing to some tortuous path under low hung boughs. Meekly, I obey, bending over the handle-bars to avoid being swept from my perch. The little, rusty, tin pail on the lamp-hook swings and jangles continuously.

When the young man in charge of the party thinks he has seen something to gather, he tells me "Looka see. Lots an' lots!" A tug at the brakes; I stop and alight to work furiously for five minutes or less.

The rainy days are just as pleasant, only we work more leisurely. Clad in mackintoshes and large rubber boots, we tramp along purposefully. Keesje carries the pail, pausing occasionally to view bunnies' front doors. We put our heads right in sometimes, in case the bunnies' nursery might be near enough for us to see the babies.

The rain spatters through the trees unless it is very fine rain, and then, sometimes, we don't feel it in the woods. We just see the moisture everywhere. Our feet make no noise on the moss-grown paths wet leaves or pine needles; and, when we cease talking, we hear only woodsy sounds. The gentle dropping of leaves; click of twigs as a nimble squirrel, startled, crosses our path; the lolloping of rabbits, the swift whir and jarring call of partridge or pheasant.

Soon we begin to fill the pail, trying at first to keep the things separate; but, as we find more and more varied gleanings, they get hopelessly mixed. Acorns, oak-apples, chestnuts, beechnuts, fir cones, pine needles, mushrooms, toadstools, partridge feathers, skeleton leaves and moss. We generally drag a lopped branch for some distance before deciding that, as it is difficult to manipulate between trees and tree stumps, roots and small bushes, it would be kinder to leave it for the baker. He might bring his horse and cart to fetch it for his fires.

We talk this over while we rest. To "rest" we sit on the ground—at least I do, and Keesje sits on me because, he says, the ground is hard. Sometimes we bring a rosy apple each, and, munching these, compare them with the oak-apples, and that leads to the telling of Charles II's adventure in an oak tree. So the time passes quickly and we almost forget our work.

But we set off again. I carry the pail—a significant fact!—moss is put in our pockets and the partridge feathers are stuck in our hair and buttonholes, so that Keesje can give all his attention to finding things.

"Look hard."

"Yes, I am looking hard, darling."

"I, too." After this little dialogue has been repeated several times, we suddenly find that we are playing: "Where's Keesje?" a simple game, but it helps us along. I merely have to turn my back on him and call his name. He then yells, pulls at my dress and tries to attract my attention in other ways, but always I must look behind trees and bushes, under little stones and in a few untenanted birds' nests before I finally exclaim:

"Oh, *there* you are." And we do it all over again.

Nearing home (we follow a roundabout track), we walk beside the motor for a little way. The grass is long here and glistening wet cobwebs—fairy fishing nets—are laid out to dry on the grass. The big white swans paddle along beside us expectantly, but we don't feed them until we reach the bridge. There we watch them glide under, and we rush across to the other railing, drop crumbs and shout with glee as the swans come sailing into view again.

Watching the swans gobble up their bread reminds us that we are "so hung'y." So we hurry home as quickly as possible with only a few stops for "tickle-on-the-leg" or "sand-in-shoe" (no, not that one, the other one!) dropping an important and never-to-be replaced blade of grass or dandelion leaf for Flops (the white rabbit), or nose-wants-wiping.

And Keesje's harvest?

Everything is used sometime.

Acorns are made into little men with match-stick arms and legs. They are provided with chestnut chairs and tables. The ferns adorn the hat of the little straw Mexican man, who sits, mounted on a straw horse, on top of the toy cupboard; the mushrooms are handed over to Gertrud to cook; the bright green moss is laid on a soup plate and stuck with the white-spotted red toadstools: fir cones and pine needles are gilded or painted ready to decorate the Christmas tree, and the skeleton leaves are carefully pressed between the firm pages of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic."

Yes, Keesje's harvest has just started. It will continue until the spring.

A. P.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by George Nay, Chicago

Storks' Nests on the Roofs of Hungary

The Poet

Thus while I ape the measure wild
Of tales that charm'd me yet a child,
Rude though they be, still with the chime
Return the thoughts of early time;
And feelings, roused in life's first day,
Glow in the line, and prompt the lay.
Then rise those crags, that mountain tower,
Which charm'd my fancy's wakening hour. . . .
It was a barren scene, and wild
Where naked cliffs were rudely piled,
But ever and anon between
Lay velvet tufts of loveliest green;
And well the lonely infant knew
Recesses where the wall-flower grew,
And honey-suckle loved to crawl
Up the low crag and ruin'd wall. . . .

From me, thus nurtured, dost thou ask
The classic poet's well-conn'd task?
Nay, Erskine, nay—on the wild hill
Let the wild heath-bell flourish still;
Cherish the tulip, prune the vine,
But freely let the woodbine twine,
And leave untrimm'd the eglantine.

—From "Marmion," by SIR WALTER SCOTT.

An Hour With the Towerman

The overnight "camper on top" is to be seen daily in the Catskills, as he goes up, one day, heavily laden with equipment and provisions, or as he comes down, next day, unshaven and weary, but inspired.

Overnight sleeping on the summits is also popular on all those mountains where the State maintains a fire observatory. To pitch his tent close to the towerman's house gives a camper a feeling of security against the wild life of our mountains and a certainty of shelter if a bad storm comes up. . . .

The towers themselves are built of steel. They are forty feet high. On top is a glass-enclosed "house" about eight feet square. The visitor mounts from the ground over a series of staircases,—the stairs above each landing becoming narrower, as well as steeper, until for the final stage he pulls himself up a ladder of steel, and, with one last breathless tug, accepts the proffered hand of the towerman to be lifted through the trap door. This door is quickly dropped down, and becomes part of the floor of the "house." Just as soon as the visitor has regained his breath sufficient for speech, an exclamation is irresistible; the view is magnificent.

It is, almost without exception, a finer vision of the Catskills than was expected. The steel tower raises the beholder above the tree-tops of the summit. An unobstructed vista of surrounding peaks opens out in every direction, coupled with a sense of loftiness and serenity that does not come from "outlooks" and "prospect points" and the ordinary vantage spots of the trail.

The towerman generously loans his telescope or binoculars and discusses the merits of field glasses carried by the visitors. He points out landmarks, gives names to all the peaks and hollows, directs the eye to a particular valley and, in it, to the roof of the hotel where the visitors are registered. With his finger he indicates on his map all the features of the landscape brought into view by the telescope,—this map being prepared on a special scale for use from these towers. The map is spread on a table in the "house" with a mechanical "pointer" that aids locating and identifying physical features on the land below.

And, when the visitors are fairly worn out with the ecstasies of half an hour of exclamations, they are often invited by the towerman to make use of his dooryard for their picnic lunch. . . .

The "observer," meanwhile, talks interestingly of the trail over which the visitors have come to reach his tower. He recounts tales of the wild life of the particular mountain. He talks of the history of the Catskills, the bark peeling and hemlock days, the loneliness of the hoop makers' life, the tragedies of bluestone quarrying,—possibly he tells adventures with bears in the huckleberry patches, or mishaps of thoughtless tourists who venture off the trails. He is quite sure to arouse enthusiasm for his radio, as he tells how the set keeps him in touch with the world below.

He gives the visitor a peek at the housekeeping devices of a lone man on a mountain top whose home must be snug because of the winds that at times sweep over the summit. He shows his garden plot, his "refrigerator" made by nature, his many devices to protect possessions against birds, porcupines and bears, while yet welcoming their intimacy because he loves them. The towerman, in a brief hour, gives to the hiker a new vision of life as it must be lived far away from mankind, atop of an uninhabited mountain.—H. A. HARING, in "Our Catskill Mountains." (New York: Putnam.)

K'u li
(Bitter Strength)

The marauders, shouting,
Have left the Temple;
And a cracked bronze bell lies dumb
In the shadowy courtyard.
A coolie steals, with backward glance,
From the broken archway,
And in the fading light
With gentle fingers tries to match
The brittle fragments
Of a red scroll.

MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOLT.

Dawn in China

It is night still and the courtyard of the inn is rich with deep patches of darkness. Lanterns throw fitful lights on the coolies busily preparing their loads for the journey. I go out into the street and walk along, preceded by a boy with a lantern. Here and there behind closed doors cocks are crowing. But in many of the shops the shutters are down already and the indefatigable people are beginning their long day. . . .

The ward gate is closed, but a watchman lets me through a postern and I walk along a wall by a sluggish stream in which are reflected the bright stars. Then I reach the great gate of the city, and this time one-half of it is open; I pass out, and there, awaiting me, all ghostly, is the dawn. The day and the long road and the open country lie before me.

Put out the lantern. Behind me the darkness pales to a mist of purple and I know that soon this will kindle to a rosy flush. I can make out the causeway well enough and the water in the padi fields reflects already a wan and shadowy light. It is no longer night, but it is not yet day. This is the moment of most magical beauty, when the hills and the valleys, the trees and the water, have a mystery which is not of earth. For when once the sun has risen, for a time the world is very cheerless, the light is cold and grey like the light in a painter's studio, and there are no shadows to diaper the ground with a coloured pattern.

Skirting the brow of a wooded hill I look down on the padi fields. But to call them fields is too grandiose. They are for the most part crescent shaped patches built on the slope of a hill, one below the other, so that they can be flooded. Firs and bamboos grow in the hollows as though placed there by a skilful gardener with a sense of ordered beauty to imitate formally the abandon of nature.

And now with the increasing day a mist arises from the padi fields and climbs half way up the gentle hills. You may see a hundred pictures of the sight before you, for it is one that the old masters of China loved exceedingly. The little hills, wooded to their summit, with a line of fir trees along the crest, a firm silhouette against the sky, the little hills rise behind one another, and the varying level of the mist, forming a pattern, gives the composition a completeness which yet allows the imagination ample scope. The bamboos grow right down to the causeway, their thin leaves shivering in the shadow of a breeze, and they grow with a well-bred grace so that they look like groups of ladies in the Great Ming dynasty resting languidly by the wayside. They have been to some temple, and their silken dresses are richly wrought with flowers and in their hair are precious ornaments of jade. . . .

But the road turns and the Chinese bamboos, transformed by some magic of the mist, look just like the hops of a Kentish field.—From "On a Chinese Screen," by W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM. (New York: Doubleday Doran.)

WHEN the first warm breath of spring has melted the icy covering of ponds and swamps and the croaking of frogs is heard again in the gathering darkness, a sweep of great wings brings back to Hungary her well-loved friends, the storks. Upon their arrival in April, these birds repair their nests and refasten them to their perches. By the time the young birds are hatched it is early summer, and the parent birds, taking turns, shield the little bare bodies of the brood from the rays of the sun.

The storks belong in a peculiarly characteristic way to the pensive landscape of the Hungarian Alföld or Lowlands. So Munkácsy felt when he painted his great canvases of storms on the Alföld, with closely huddled horses in the foreground, heads lowered in protection from the approaching storm, black clouds racing overhead and a flying stork crossing the scene. Petöfi, the great lyric poet of Hungary, found in them the inspiration for one of his masterpieces of poetry—"A Gólya" (The Stork). In it he compares an "orphan" stork—one left behind during the fall migration—to his own country, suffering under foreign subjugation but awaiting the coming of new strength to rise heavenword to freedom. The stork was the poet's favorite bird, although it could neither sing nor was it dressed in fancy feathers, but "in a simple garb of white and black." With its preference for the out-of-the way, quiet places, its unhurried, calm flight, it seemed ever to be above the turmoil of the world.

The Hungarian peasant considers an inhabited stork's nest on a house a sign of peace and domestic tranquility; and he will sometimes attempt to attract them to nest on his house, or on a tree in his yard, by placing crossed poles or a wagon wheel on a chimney, or on top of a tree. Welcomed in the spring, watched over and considered to be under the protection of the roof on which they dwell, their departure to the South toward the end of August leaves a feeling of loss—a "black nest" or a "quiet roof," as the peasants say it, that presages the coming of winter's snows, and long dark evenings. Occasionally one of the birds, too weak for the long southward flight, is left behind, to be cared for by solicitous hands, and given refuge in friendly barns and warm stables.

Young storks often make admirable pets and become as attached to members of the household as do dogs. Their remarkable intelligence is well known to those who live close to them; and the frequency of their appearance in art, poetry and child lore speak of the intimate place they occupy in the affection of the people of Hungary.

„Die Basis des wahren Heilens"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIR werden in den Sprüchen Salomos gelehrt, daß Worte der Weisheit und des Verstandes „Leben sind denen, die sie finden, und gesund ihrem ganzen Leibe", und daß solche weise, freundliche Worte „Honigseim sind, die Seele trösten und die Gebeine erfrischen". Dennoch haben die Menschen während der Bibelzeiten und auch nachher in der ganzen Welt nach materiellen Heilmitteln—Diät, Bädern, Bewegung, Klima—zur Linderung und Heilung geforscht.

Es ist daher nötig, die Worte und Werke des Meisters häufig zu betrachten, damit man nicht durch die vielen materiellen Verfahren irre wird oder zweifelhafter Psychotherapie, Gedankenbeeinflussung, Mesmerismus, Hypnotismus und menschlichem Willen zum Opfer fällt. Folgt man gewissenhaft dem Wegweiser, der während seines dreijährigen Wirkens das Volk durch Anwendung des immer gegenwärtigen Gesetzes Gottes von „mancherlei Seuchen" heilte, so kann man nicht irregehen. Ein eingehendes Ergründen der Erzählungen in den Evangelien enthüllt, daß Jesus beim Heilen nicht bloß den Zweck verfolgte, die Menschheit von körperlichem Leiden zu befreien, sondern in erster Linie des Menschen Einheit mit dem Vater zu beweisen und uns den Weg des Lebens zu zeigen. Man muß zugeben, daß Jesus das göttliche Prinzip des Heilens, das seinem vollkommenen Verständnis von Gott als dem Geist und dem Menschen als der geistigen Idee zugrunde lag, bewies. Er sah diese Kenntnis der Geistigkeit nicht als ihm allein gehörig an, sondern wies die 12 Jünger und andere an, die Werke zu tun, die er tat. Er lehrte frei und unparteiisch. Seine Botschaft: „Macht die Kranken gesund" gilt allen. Sie ist so gebieterisch wie die Mahnung: „Prediget das Evangelium". Ja, man kann das Evangelium überhaupt nicht recht predigen, ohne einigermaßen Leiden zu lindern und Gesundheit zu fördern.

Jemand mag fragen: Worin besteht das Heilen? Ein Wörterbuch erklärt „heilen" als „heil und gesund machen", was gediegene grundlegende Arbeit bedeutet. Mary Baker Eddy gibt diese zugrundeliegende Eigenschaft in der bündigen Antwort auf die obige Frage: „Das Christentum ist die Basis des wahren Heilens" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 192). Viele Leute glauben die Bedeutung des Christentums zu kennen; aber die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft hat sie mit erleuchteter Klarheit dargelegt: „Das Christentum ist die Aufforderung der göttlichen Liebe an den Menschen, christusähnlich zu sein,—den Worten und Werken unseres großen Meisters nachzueifern" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, S. 148).

Der Apostel Johannes schrieb dem Gajus: „Mein Lieber, ich wünsche in allen Stücken, daß dir's wohl gehe und du gesund seiest, wie es denn deiner Seele wohl geht". Hier gab Johannes zu verstehen, daß Gesundheit und Wohlergehen mit Geistigkeit zusammenhängen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft wendet sich mit demselben Wunsch und Gebet an die Menschheit, indem sie klar macht, daß Gerechtigkeit zu seelischer und leiblicher Freiheit und Erlösung führt. Kranke können uneingeschränkt die gnädige Verheißung annehmen: „Ich will dich wieder gesund machen und deine Wunden heilen, spricht der Herr".

Das Alte Testament enthält noch andere bestimmte Gesundheitsverheißungen in Verbindung mit Verständnis, und das Neue Testament ist reich an befriedigenden Berichten über körperliche Erneuerung und sittliche Erlösung. In Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 373) lesen wir: „Wenn wir in allen sittlichen Fragen Christen sind, uns aber hinsichtlich der physischen Befreiung, welche das Christentum mit sich bringt, in Dunkelheit befinden, dann müssen wir in dieser Sache mehr Glauben an Gott haben und auf Seine Verheißungen achtsamer sein".

„Die physische Befreiung, welche das Christentum mit sich bringt", bringt uns wieder zu der augenscheinlichen Wahrheit, daß „das Christentum die Basis des wahren Heilens ist", und daß „das Christentum die Aufforderung der göttlichen Liebe an den Menschen ist, christusähnlich zu sein". Das Heilen ist also mehr als bloßes Lindern körperlichen Leidens. Daß der Meister dies anerkannte, beweisen mehrere Fälle, wo der Verleihung der Gesundheit die liebreichen Worte vorausgingen: „Deine Sünden sind dir vergeben"; und die gelegentliche Äußerung: „Gehe hin und sündige hinfort nicht mehr!" war Mahnung und Verzeihung zugleich. Charakterfehler können wahrem Erfolg nachteiliger sein als ein verkrüppelter Körper. Das gerechte Gebet, das den Kranken heilt, ist tätige Liebe, tätiger Glaube und lebendiges Vertrauen, und diese reinen Gedanken von Gott bessern und veredeln den Charakter. Wahres Heilen ist weitreichend und bewirkt berichtigende Änderungen in den Sitten und Idealen eines Menschen. Es ruft selbstloses, geordnetes Denken wach und weckt und entwickelt schlummernde Gaben und Fähigkeiten.

Gehorsam gegen das Erste Gebot schließt Unterordnung des Körpers sowie Ausschließung der lauten, verwirrenden Forderungen des menschlichen sogenannten Gemüts in sich. Götzen sind nicht unbedingt aus Holz oder Stein. Man sollte sich z.B. keinem von Gott getrennten Selbst unterwerfen, indem man ein Sklave der Selbstgerechtigkeit, des Selbstbedauerns, der Selbstrechtfertigung, des Eigenwillens wird und dadurch gerade solche Gedanken beherbergt, die leicht Krankheit hervorrufen. Wir lesen in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 268): „Gottes Mittel für die Kranken sind Verabreichungen Seiner eigenen Eigenschaften", und göttliche Eigenschaften wie Ehrlichkeit, Reinheit, Friede, Freundlichkeit, Geduld sind die Nahrung, nach der das leidende, sorgenvolle Herz verlangt. Sie wandeln, wenn sie das menschliche Bewußtsein erfüllen, durch ihre wohltätige seelische Wirkung den Körper um.

Ein Zahnarzt sagte einer Schülerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft einmal, daß sich in ihrem Munde Säure bilde, daß sich ihre Zähne in schlechtem Zustande befänden, und daß der Zustand bedenklich werden könne. Die Schülerin betrachtete dies nur vom sittlichen und geistigen Standpunkte aus und beschloß, auf ihre Worte und ihr innerstes Denken zu achten, um allezeit Botschaften der Liebe zum Ausdruck zu bringen und dadurch jede „Säure" oder Bitterkeit der Veranlagung unschädlich zu machen. Als sie nach einem halben Jahre wieder zum Zahnarzt kam, fand er ihren Mund in ausgezeichnetem Zustande. Das veranschaulicht trefflich, daß das Bemühen, christusähnlich zu sein, den Worten und Werken des Meisters nachzueifern, das praktische Christentum bildet, das „die Basis des wahren Heilens ist".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Autumn Lines

Sere leaves are earthward winning,
As the low-slung sun declines;
The trees are slowly thinning;
Cones, like yellow bees, beginning
To swarm in clusters on the pines.

Stark lines, new-fretted, show,
Silhouetted, as they trace,
In the fading afterglow,
Patterns, weaving to and fro,
Against the skyscape's graying face.

DONALD BAIN.

"The basis of true healing"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE ARE informed in Proverbs that words of wisdom and understanding are "life unto those that find them, and health to all their flesh," and that such wise, pleasant words are "sweet to the soul, and health to the bones." Yet during Bible times, and subsequently, people have searched the world over for material remedies—diet, baths, exercise, climate—for relief and cure.

It is necessary, therefore, to consider the Master's words and works frequently, lest one be bewildered by the multiplicity of material modes or become submerged in questionable psychotherapy, mental suggestion, mesmerism, hypnotism, or human will. One cannot go astray when conscientiously following the Way-shower, who, during his three years' ministry healed the multitudes of "divers diseases" by applying the ever present law of God. A close study of the Gospel narratives reveals that Jesus' purpose in healing was not alone to relieve humanity of physical distress, but was primarily to demonstrate man's oneness with the Father and to show us the way of Life. It must be conceded that Jesus proved the divine Principle of healing which based his perfect understanding of God as Spirit and man as spiritual idea. He did not hold this knowledge of spirituality as personal to himself, but instructed the twelve disciples and others to do the works he did. He taught generously and impartially. His message, "Heal the sick," is for all. It is as imperative as the admonition, "Preach the gospel." In fact, one cannot preach the gospel aright without in some measure alleviating suffering and promoting health.

Someone may ask, What constitutes healing? One dictionary definition of "heal" is "make sound and well," which implies firm foundation work. Mary Baker Eddy supplies this underlying quality in this concise answer to the above question: "Christianity is the basis of true healing" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 192). Many people believe they know the meaning of Christianity, but the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science has defined it with inspiring clarity: "Christianity is the summons of divine Love for man to be Christlike—to emulate the words and the works of our great Master" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 148).

The Apostle John wrote to Gaius, "Beloved, I wish above all things that thou mayest prosper and be in health, even as thy soul prospereth," thus implying that health and prosperity are concomitant with spirituality. Christian Science is reaching mankind with the same desire and prayer, making clear that righteousness confers mental and bodily freedom and salvation. Those suffering from disease may accept wholly the gracious promise, "I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds, saith the Lord."

The Old Testament contains other definite promises of health in connection with understanding and the New Testament is replete with satisfying accounts of physical regeneration as well as moral redemption. In Science and Health we read (p. 373), "If we are Christians on all moral questions, but are in darkness as to the physical exemption which Christianity includes, then we must have more faith in God on this subject and be more alive to His promises."

The thought of "the physical exemption which Christianity includes" brings us again to the truism that "Christianity is the basis of true healing," and that "Christianity is the summons of divine Love for man to be Christlike." Hence healing is more than mere mitigation of bodily distress. That the Master recognized this is evidenced in several instances when the tender words, "Thy sins be forgiven thee," preceded the bestowal of health; and the occasional, "Go, and sin no more," was a reminder as well as a pardon. Character deformity may be more detrimental to true success than a crippled body; and the righteous prayer that heals the sick exercises the sentiments of love, faith, trust; and these pure thoughts from God reform and ennoble character. True healing is far-reaching, working corrective changes in individual morals and ideals. It awakens unselfed, orderly thinking, and rouses and develops latent talent and ability.

Obedience to the First Commandment includes subordination of the body and also the elimination of the clamoring, confusing demands of the human so-called mind. Idols are not necessarily of wood and stone. One should not bow down, for instance, to a selfhood apart from God by becoming a slave to self-righteousness, self-pity, self-justification, self-will, thus harboring the very elements of thought that are apt to engender disease. We read in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 268) that "God's preparations for the sick are potions of His own qualities;" and the Godlike qualities, such as honesty, purity, peace, loving-kindness, patience, are the nutriment for which the suffering, sorrowing heart longs. And these, poured into human consciousness, transform the body by their beneficent mental effect.

A student of Christian Science was once told by a dentist that she was afflicted with what is termed "acid mouth"; that her teeth were in bad condition; that the trouble might grow serious. Considering this from the moral, spiritual standpoint alone, this student decided she must watch her words and the meditations of her heart, that she might speak messages of love at all times, thus neutralizing any "acid" or bitterness of disposition. Some six months later, when she visited the dentist, he found her mouth in excellent condition. This was a pointed illustration that the effort to be Christlike, to emulate the Master's words and works, constitutes the practical Christianity which "is the basis of true healing."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

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Book Reviews and Literary News

New Deal—First Phase

The Roosevelt Revolution: First Phase, by Ernest K. Lindley. New York: Viking. $2.50.

ISSUE might be taken with the title of Mr. Lindley's useful and interesting book. What is a revolution? There has been just one in America and upon it the United States is founded. True, there have been many radical overturns of the political complexion of the Government—the establishment of the Jacksonian era, the election of Abraham Lincoln, perhaps the election of Woodrow Wilson after 20 years of Republican control of the Government. But none of these sharp shifts in political control was a true revolution. The Government remained a democracy, its historic division into executive, legislative and judicial branches remained unchanged, and its policies had to receive the approval of the people in subsequent national elections.

There is an inclination to describe the current Roosevelt Administration as "revolutionary" because of the enormously enhanced administrative and executive power which the President is exercising. But it must be remembered that this power was conferred by Congress in due accord with established legislative procedure, and that its period of existence is strictly limited. If, at the expiration of that period, the President should attempt continued exercise of that power without seeking new authority from Congress, it would be time enough to talk about a revolution.

Perhaps, however, it is the turning away from the established code of capitalism, the attempt to substitute an ordered industry for the ancient practice of laissez-faire which observers are inclined to call revolutionary. Here again the epithet is premature. Capitalism has not been abandoned. The socialistic state is not in the process of erection, nor is even the Fascist state within sight. Capitalism is scarcely menaced though the power of some unworthy capitalists has been rigorously, and most commendably, curbed.

It may be ungracious to take such sharp issue with the title of a book which is itself so thoroughly worth while. But it is high time for protest against the growing practice of describing the present Administration as revolutionary. The danger is that if the practice continued without protest, the Administration might think itself justified in living up to the epithet.

Mr. Lindley is evidently in thorough sympathy with the New Deal, whether revolutionary or not. He has packed into his chapters a narrative of the policies of the last eight months which is invaluable for reference. His book comes at just the proper moment, for all signs point a vigorous assault on the Roosevelt policies when Congress reassembles in January. The cries of the rebels are as audible in the farming districts as in Wall Street. A Congress which will have had 10 months of contact with its constituents when it comes together again is likely to be more representative of home sentiment than responsive to presidential blandishments—even if there are still a very considerable proportion of the offices to be distributed.

When the time comes for amending, perfecting or withdrawing the unusual powers which Congress conferred upon the President, and under which he is now operating, this book will be invaluable to anyone desirous of understanding what it is all about. Its discussion of NRA, its purposes, formulation and operation, is as clear and as up to date as any consideration of that highly controversial project could possibly be. The economic and social conditions which compelled this effort at relief are intelligently and sanely summarized.

It is interesting to note that the author recognizes how far from a real revolution the country has been. His comments on the fine restraint which the masses have observed during these years of widespread poverty and distress are wholly justified by history. Revolution bulks large in the vocabulary of political writers of the moment but has no place in the minds of the American people.

WILLIS J. ABBOT.

Boston, Both Ways

The Tumult and the Shouting, by Ursula Parrott. New York: Longmans, Green. $2.50.

Changing Patterns, by William Dana Orcutt. New York: Dodd, Mead. $2.

BOSTON is the setting for two new novels of entirely different tone and widely separated background. Both are set on a Boston hill, it is true, but in "The Tumult and the Shouting," by Ursula Parrott, the hill is the Heights of South Boston; in William Dana Orcutt's "Changing Patterns" it is Beacon Hill. Bostonians know how far it is from one to the other. Both novels deal with the contrast between older standards and those of the present, but Mrs. Parrott's younger generation would think Mr. Orcutt's had just stepped out of the ancestral picture-frames.

Mrs. Parrott has reconstructed a section of life not much exploited by writers—that of the First Irish Families of Boston. This field contains excellent material which is by no means exhausted by this novel.

Mrs. Parrott's story embraces four generations, from Aunt Ellen Magee, who came from Ireland with her husband in the 1840's and, along with the Shane Burkes, moved from a tenement to a small house and then to a great house on the Heights overlooking the harbor. Aunt Ellen brought up a nephew and a niece as her own, and when the boy had been graduated from a medical school she bought him a practice on their own street. The story goes on with the marriage of the young doctor, Michael Gavin, to Caroline Clark, daughter of the black sheep of an old Boston family, and with the love of Shane Burke II for Caroline's cousin Judith, whom he could not marry because she would not go over to his faith. Dr. Gavin's one son Roger left a posthumous daughter Carol, who was adopted by her grandfather, Michael.

It is Carol and Shane Burke III, son of the belated marriage of Shane II, who furnish the tumult and the shouting. These two are an uninhibited pair of the post-war era, and move in startling contrast to the conscientious doctor and his gentle sister, and even to Shane's father, who, whatever his secret lapses, had a decent regard for appearances. It takes several drastic experiences to make Carol and young Shane wake up to a sense of responsibility, give over the tumult and the shouting, and acknowledge "an humble and a contrite heart."

A tendency to sentimentalize the older generations and to tinge the younger generation with a cinema flavor are in a measure offset by the skill with which this four-generation novel is massed, and by the real interest there is in a fairly fresh literary field, that of the "F. I. F.'s" of Boston.

Mr. Orcutt's field is more familiar, for it has, indeed, been dug over many times. He writes about the aristocracy of Beacon Street, Louisburg Square, and Commonwealth Avenue, and quite suitably names his chief characters Brimmer. Grandfather, father and son, the three Brimmers, stand for a sense of family responsibility and personal obligation, but each in a different way, suited to his own generation. The second of the Brimmers, Tom, had an unfortunate marital experience. After seven years of married life his beautiful wife had run away—apparently with a friend of her husband. Tom had refused to believe her plea that she was only trying to teach him a lesson for neglecting her in his devotion to business and outside interests. He divorced her, and solaced himself in the rearing of their child. Between Tom and his son Jack existed an unusually close kind of comradeship.

It was partly Jack and his young bride Helen, but more it was a change of environment from Boston to the broader horizon of Continental Europe, that made Tom Brimmer change the pattern of his life, become convinced of the sincerity of his ex-wife, and fall in love with her again. This change of scene gives Mr. Orcutt an opportunity to place a part of his story in Italy, about which he has written before, often and well.

The story of this novel and the somewhat conventional characters are less likely to appeal to the reader than the Bostonian elements—the streets, the houses, the ways of living, the partly revealed social, business and philanthropic dynasties in the long-established fabric of the city, and the Puritan heritage that still seems to be an animating force in some quarters. These are real, and keenly felt.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

The Friendly Critic

SAYS the Princeton University Press Almanac in its November issue: ". . . it is always difficult for a critic not to have a slight feeling of unfriendliness toward a creator" . . . We are sorry that this usually balanced and witty commentator should have nodded thus . . . It is not in the least difficult for a critic to entertain the most friendly feeling for a creator who gives him good reason for friendliness, who, that is to say, sets before him a creation that intensifies his awareness of life and of beauty . . . His feeling is not necessarily unfriendly toward those workers in the arts who, with no doubt the best intentions, are unable to do him this service . . . But certainly there are few warmer emotions than that of the critic toward the men who provide the masterpieces among which his soul may adventure.

Nothing could be more mistaken than the notion so commonly cherished that the critic is happy only when blasting a budding reputation . . . So far from being an incarnation of unkindness, he is really a diffident and amiable fellow, only too happy when anybody gives him a decent opportunity to say a friendly word . . . Any person of taste who is in close touch with the arts will testify that the critic is generally too lenient . . . Ask any author what he thinks of the reviews of other authors' books . . . The fact is, the critic goes out of his way to find something encouraging to say of the artist . . . And when he chides, he does so as gently as possible, and only in the hope of being helpful . . . No one who has not followed him on his rounds through a wilderness of piffle can realize how ardently he greets a gleam of talent.

* * *

When it made its unfortunate blunder, the Princeton Almanac was commenting on some remarks of Mr. J. B. Priestley in his "Essays and Studies" (Oxford):

> Most literary periodicals still treat fiction as if it was very light-weight stuff, and will herd it into a column of "New Novels," when at the same time they will give acres of valuable space to the consideration of third-rate biographies, memoirs, travel books, and even the productions of notorious hacks, all of which is still thought of as "Serious Literature." I myself have written little books of criticism, done in a few weeks, that received six times as much space from reviewers as large novels of mine that took months and months of hard work. If you are lucky, you can write novels and receive for them a good deal of praise and a good deal of money, and I for one do not quarrel with either. But what an artist wants first of all is serious consideration, and I doubt if any novelist at the present time is getting any serious consideration. And if you are "popular"—that is, if a great many people decide to buy your books—then you may depend upon it that in certain circles, supposed to consist of people who are interested in literature, your last chance is gone. The very term "popular novelist" is beginning to look like an insult. Why?

With its usual discrimination, the Almanac suggests that the literary periodicals are right in treating *most* fiction as "very light-weight stuff," and that many novelists are getting far more consideration than they deserve . . . Mr. Priestley, of course, is one of those novelists who get well-deserved attention . . . Yet we wonder sometimes how good this attention is for such novelists . . . The reception of "The Good Companions" was an example of the pathetic eagerness of critics to hail something good . . . Mr. Priestley was properly encouraged by these plaudits—and by the sales of the book . . . Since 1929 he has been turning out a book a year and more . . . But will even Mr. Priestley contend that "Faraway" and "Wonder Hero" are as good as "The Good Companions?" . . . Mr. L. A. G. Strong's "The Garden" was welcomed, and justly, with critical cheers . . . Mr. Strong now submits "Sea Wall" . . . But will even Mr. Strong pretend that "Sea Wall" is as good as "The Garden?"

What would have been the result if on the appearance of "The Good Companions" or "The Garden," the critics had said: "Young man, you've done pretty well; go home now and do a lot better"? . . . The public, which as everybody knows is guided wholly by the critics in its purchases, would then have shown a moderated impatience to buy these books; and the authors, instead of rushing to meet publishers' demands, would perhaps have tried to write better books, in the hope that the better the book the better the sale.

* * *

Authors, more than other artists, are in need of critical bracing-up . . . If a man plays the piano, or writes a play, or paints a picture, he may reasonably expect a modicum of competent appraisal of his work . . . But if he writes a book there seems to be no way of preventing a mighty chorus of thanksgiving from most of the newspaper reviewers . . . We suspect that many of these reviewers are the same people who sometimes write in to the editor to complain of a critical notice: they are—do you not suppose?—people who have just read their first book.

Note, too, Mr. Priestley's evidently unconscious estimate of critical writing . . . His own "little books of criticism" were "done in a few weeks," whereas his novels "took months and months of hard work" . . . If this is Mr. Priestley's opinion of criticism, surely he should not be surprised that the critics do not all appreciate his novels to the full.

Fall to Spring in Italy

An Italian Winter, by Charles S. Brooks. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.50.

CHARLES S. BROOKS, experienced essayist and traveler, has written another book of travel, "An Italian Winter," good for those who are going to Italy and for those who are not. It is not a practical guidebook, like some useful ones that have been written lately, though Mr. Brooks does express himself clearly about what tourists may expect in the way of comfort in specific towns and hotels.

Mr. Brooks is not a courier but an essayist. The historical background of the places he visits means much to him. So do his personal experiences and reactions, and the essence of each place, which he endeavors to distill. But above all he is a stylist, whose paramount concern is with the literary quality of his book. Whether it is an account of an American Indian who made a stir among the social lights of a Tyrolese hotel or the history of the Rialto at Venice, Mr. Brooks's chief object is to write it as well as possible.

There is much charm in that writing. It is based on an imaginative sense and a careful choice and composition of effective details, on a graceful, humorous, slightly mannered use of words, and on background. Mr. Brooks may jest in mock humility about having to crib pages from the Britannica; as a matter of fact he is saturated with history and literature.

The basis of "An Italian Winter" is the months spent by Mr. and Mrs. Brooks in Italy while their two boys were in a school at Ouchy-Lausanne. In September they put the boys in their school on Lake Geneva, where meals, soccer, tennis and presumably dreams, to say nothing of lessons, were conducted in French. The parents stayed at Ouchy a month to make the boys feel at home, and then set forth on their leisurely Italian tour. This took in the whole length of Italy's boot, down one side and up the other, with a considerable time spent on the football that Italy seems to be kicking into the Mediterranean.

The chapters that deal with the extremities of this journey are particularly interesting—those about Merano, which was Austrian Meran before 1918 but under either name is still Tyrolese, and those about Taormina, which was the homing-place of the Brookses as they journeyed here and there in Sicily. Mr. Brooks does a good piece of work with Sorrento, too, and with "the Phlegrean Plain," that region of volcanic threatening to the north of the Bay of Naples and the first center of Hellenic culture in the west, with Cumæ its most ancient city.

Here, he tells us, was a setting for each of the three great epics of antiquity and medieval days. Odysseus, departing from Circe's Isle sailed to the shore of Cumæ; Æneas landed at Cumæ and thence made the easy descent to Avernus; and Dante, 1300 years later, met and talked with the shade of Virgil at the same place.

Mingled with such allusions are vivid touches of local color concerning the present sights, sounds and smells of the region—particularly smells when occasion arises for a description of sections not yet house cleaned for tourists. Without confusion and without upsetting the equilibrium of his record, Mr. Brooks has admirably conveyed as impression of the layers and layers of civilization, conquest and races that southern Italy has known. Greeks, Saracens and Normans, Garibaldi and "Mr. Armstrong," as a certain Nordic lady called Il Duce, and many others, including tourists, have left their marks on the towns that Mr. Brooks visited.

Some interesting pages are devoted to these tourists and their effect. Mr. Brooks detects within himself both Senex and Juvenis, the veteran traveler who saw these places in his impressionable youth before they were overrriden by tourists, and the young man who occasionally gets a view of some place off the beaten path that he has never seen before. Mr. Brooks has small sympathy for the old timers who complain that too many tourists have spoiled all the dear antiquities. He is inclined to think that no town or district is quite fit for a tourist's visit until it has passed its primitiveness. "Until a hotel is spoiled with comfort," says he, "we stay away. It was the mop and not the astrolabe that made foreign journeys safe and pleasant."

An Anglophile of 1786

Sophie in London, 1786, Being the Diary of Sophie V. la Roche. Translated from the German with an Introductory Essay by Clare Williams. With a Foreword by G. M. Trevelyan. London: Jonathan Cape. 10s. 6d. net.

FRAU SOPHIE VON LA ROCHE, a German author of vast industry and no small reputation, was happy in the moment of her visit to England. The Adams were building. Reynolds and Gainsborough were painting the brave and fair. Chippendale and Sheraton were making their exquisite furniture and the great porcelain factories were producing their daintiest pieces. Pitt, Fox and Burke were eloquent at Westminster, and Mrs. Siddons at Drury Lane. It might plausibly be argued that this German lady crossed the North Sea, or the German Ocean as it is called on the older maps, to discover a country at the apex of its civilization.

Literature, it is true, was at something of a pause. Johnson's periods had ceased to roll, and Gibbon, over in Lausanne, where Sophie had lately been, was putting the final touches to the stateliest of histories. Up in Cumberland a boy called William Wordsworth was hardly yet dreaming of a new kind of poetry. But nature and simplicity were the vogue. Duchesses read Rousseau and, like the French Queen at the Trianon, found their pleasure in playing at the country life. It was not long since Sterne had anatomized and given a name to sentimentalism.

Sophie von la Roche, whose writings are full of the influence of Rousseau, was a thoroughgoing sentimentalist. She was also fashionably Anglophile and came predisposed to admire and to praise. On landing at Harwich, having traveled on the same boat as John Wesley, she "picked up a tiny black mussell shell, which to me was of value for being on English soil." Thenceforward she liked nearly everything that she saw, and was sometimes gushing in the expression of her approval. But she was very intelligent and remarkably observant, with an eye for the minutest detail and the patience to record it. It is this last quality which makes her diary not only entertaining but valuable.

As a foreigner of intellectual and social distinction, she received much hospitality. She was presented to the King and Queen at Windsor and visited Warren Hastings at Beaumont Lodge, "an old English residence surrounded by tall trees, likewise a pretty house quite large enough to accommodate hosts and guests, and a very welcome sight." She inspected the studios of Reynolds and Gainsborough, and Josiah Wedgwood's workshops. And, of course, she went to all the famous "show" places, Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, the British Museum, Richmond and Kew. And, of course, she went to the theaters and pleasure gardens.

But more interesting than her accounts of celebrated sights and celebrated people are her minute and faithful descriptions of streets and shops and houses and the ordinary men and women in them. For these bring the eighteenth-century scene most vividly before the eye and help us to realize the background against which the great folk moved. "It is almost impossible," she notes, for instance, "to express how well everything is organized in London. Every article is made more attractive to the eye than in Paris or in any other town. . . . We especially noticed a cunning device for showing women's materials. Whether they are silks, chintzes or muslins, they hang down in folds behind the fine high windows so that the effect of this or that material, as it would be in the ordinary folds of a woman's dress, can be studied. Amongst the muslins all colors are on view, and so one can judge how the frock would look in company with its fellows."

And here is a rural companion piece: "How refreshing the country was from Ingatestone here! Everything cultivated; trees and meadows everywhere most gloriously green; and Romford, oh how sweet! Wide streets with a little garden 10 paces long in front of each house on the street side; not childishly laid out with cockles and mussels or trimmed box—oh no!—but planted with tasteful economy, on the fine lawn a large bush of flowers or else shrubbery; in one part stands a basket of flowers with paths running beside it, in another a vase is placed on a hillock covered with flowers, or a group of two boys playing amidst the wonderful verdure; the path leading to the steps neatly inlaid with marble tiles or Portland stone, the whole surrounded by light, well-wrought trellis-work."

If Sophie tended to see all things English *en couleur de rose*, she is certainly an admirable social historian. The translation has been excellently made and Mrs. Williams's introduction is a vivacious and illuminating essay on the lady and the period.

F. B.

Pan in Wimpole Street

Flush, by Virginia Woolf. London: Hogarth Press. 7s. 6d. net. New York: Harcourt Brace. $2

"NASTY little dog," said Queen Alexandra of Edward VII's rather-too-celebrated Cæsar. "Pure Daily Mail, my dear." One approaches the life story of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's spaniel, Flush, with similar skepticism, for it is one of the more embarrassing minor vices to attribute human motives and feelings to animals. How is Mrs. Virginia Woolf to avoid this pathetic fallacy; how is she to escape the sentimental plight of Sterne weeping over his donkey, or avoid the long and doleful literary traditions of the "faithful hound"? The answer is that she has got out of the worst of it by the artful method of blaming the importance of Flush on the Brownings. Exalted in the poems and letters of Elizabeth Barrett to the state of witness and arbiter in her life, Flush is accepted at her valuation, and the result is less that impossible thing, a life of Flush, than a dog's-eye view of the Brownings. If the essay is a little too charming, it is at least ingenious.

Flush was a thoroughbred spaniel in the possession of poor Miss Mitford. It was she who took him from the runs, smells and wild sounds of the country to the sedentary life of the Wimpole Street room to grow fat on Wimpole Street cooking and decorum, and to lie literally at the feet of a poetess who woke up one day to call him Pan. He who on windy days in autumn could not help dancing round the room because "partridges must be scattering over the stubble" and "he thought he heard guns"—that distracting word "thought"!—now had to learn "to rein, to control, to suppress the most violent instincts of his nature."

He began his course of civilization by being led by Wilson, the maid, for his walk, returning to his poetess, who made a drawing of him in caricature of herself, and watching once or twice a week the bed turned into a sofa, the things of the toilet hidden under the busts of Homer and Chaucer, against the arrival of visitors. Every night a meal was brought in on a tray and every night Miss Barrett waited for the door to close and then gave the meal to Flush; and when slave-owning Mr. Barrett came in to inquire about her appetite, only Flush and Miss Barrett knew how deceptive is the evidence of the senses. There seems no reason to doubt that if Flush had surrendered the glories of his race, he was doing pretty well on it.

Then came Mr. Browning and crisis: Flush did not take to Mr. Browning. Was it his smell, was it his sound, was it mere spaniel jealousy or did he forsee the rival? He behaved at any rate in one of the more obscure traditions of the eternal triangle: he flew at Mr. Browning's trousers. And not once, but two or three times. Here Flush and Mrs. Woolf are at their best. One will grant the full amount of the spaniel's sufferings, of his purgation by tragedy and self-renunciation, and his rise to a yet higher level of civilization, a wisdom that was to be his support when he was stolen by the dog "racket" of the slums at the back of Wimpole Street, and after his rescue, to fit him for the gay and worldly life of the Italian streets. And if the meanings of his poetess were still obscure, if understanding was reached often only after suffering, there were compensations in the peaceful adjustment. For once he had fought the fortnight of "deep melancholy" which overcame him when her baby was born, he and the baby were united by a common boredom at the scenery of the Apennines which Mrs. Browning herself confessed there were no words to describe.

Recent English Novels

The Foster-Mother, by Martin Armstrong. London: Gollancz. 7s. 6d. net.

More Women Than Men, by I. Compton Burnett. London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d. net.

Forthcoming Marriages, by Mary Lutyens. London: John Murray. 7s. 6d. net. New York: Dutton. $2.

A NEW novel by Mr. Armstrong is always an interesting event. "Foster-Mother" is in some ways not quite up to his own standard, but his skilled treatment of the small and fine detail of everyday living is nevertheless evident. The fault of the book lies less in the working out of his plot than in its inherently meager possibilities and in his overemphasis of one note.

He has conceived the character of a selfish, conscientious, bad-tempered, middle-aged woman who is put in charge of two small children. Mrs. Murdle's nature could not live up to even the modest demands made on it as mistress of the children's house and home. She became obsessed with the idea that she must break the spirit of the younger child, Judith, who seemed to her to be obstinate. Between the woman and the child there was an undertone of agonized misunderstanding which reached its climax in the schoolroom. In these scenes the poignancy of the conflict between the child with her innocent desire to please and the insensitive woman impelled to cruelty by her sense of duty yet vaguely troubled because she knew the child did not love her, is subtly drawn.

In the end the child emerges as a young girl spiritually unscathed, while the woman becomes a more and more pathetic figure destroyed by her own passion and mistrust. Mr. Armstrong can sometimes make us pity the unhappy creature who, when handled without fear by the older child, a boy, became in those moments reasonable and almost likable.

* * *

That primitive emotional impulses are only just below the surface of even the most highly civilized woman and may impel her to commit very uncivilized acts is the ironic theme of Miss Compton Burnett's sharp, precise and witty novel. She has evolved a kind of formula for her dialogue and through this medium she cleverly reveals her characters and moves her story forward. Each character takes up the implications of the other's speech, so that it is not so much what her people say as what they leave unsaid that is brilliant.

To be appreciated this method demands more concentration than the average novel reader is prepared to give. And, with the best of coöperation, even so sophisticated a dialogue can become repetitive and attenuated because as a consequence of the unanimity of their mode of expression all the characters appear to have the same sort of values. But it is undeniably clever, and to have set the scene of Josephine's triumphs and failures against the restricted atmosphere of a girls' school shows an acute sense of proportion.

* * *

In giving half a dozen or so imaginary notices of forthcoming marriages and in letting us have a peep at the unconventional situations behind the conventional announcements Miss Lutyens has hit on an original idea. She writes in a light-hearted and unsentimental way with plenty of zest, but unfortunately she has not worked out the possibilities of each episode with sufficient originality. The first we read entertains, the second amuses but the third begins to pall. The situations are varied enough but the effect is one rather of tableaux vivants than of drama.

E. M. V.

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Interior Decoration and Antiques

Touring for the Arts' Sake

In Northern Europe's Finest City

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

Stockholm, Sweden

TO COME here after stopping at Bergen and Oslo was to experience a crescendo of civic development and culture which was of great interest. Something has already been written for these columns concerning the other cities, and to do so was not difficult. Stockholm is much larger and the extent and variety of attractions are so great that one is in doubt what to mention first, but is sure that only a part of them will have been included in the end.

Within recent months Mr. Abbot has described for us his approach to this city by way of the Gota Canal wiht its long inland route, that brought him into the harbor after hours of devious windings. Our first realization of the harbor came the morning after the night of our arrival. Then we looked out of our windows, across the broad street of Strandvagen, to see numerous ships docked along the stone quay which forms the other side of this thoroughfare. On the quay were many neat piles of unloaded goods, each tightly covered with canvas—neatness that is everywhere about the almost endless extent of the waterfront which bounds a number of islands, large and small, all joined by bridges to the mainland.

Public Buildings Mirrored in Harbor

So it has come about that many of Stockholm's finest public buildings, in a variety which has made the city famous for its architecture, have been placed along various portions of the shore where they are often mirrored in the waters close by. One of these is the Royal Palace, built nearly 200 years ago in all the simplicity of the classic styles of the late Italian Renaissance, which then prevailed. Facing it across some hundred yards of water is the National Museum of the nineteenth century. At the head of the same inlet is the Royal Opera House. Now comes the twentieth century, to add in still another manner the imposing façades and beautiful tower of the Town Hall, perhaps the most famous modern public building in all Europe.

The development of a definitely new type of architecture which started in central Europe about 30 years ago spread quickly to other parts of the Continent. It found a peculiarly nationalistic expression among the designers of this capital city of Sweden. Numerous public buildings erected during the following decades have brought conspicuous distinction to this country, another example being the Engelbrekt Church. Both this edifice and the Town Hall are classed as "romantic" modernism, in which some characteristics of native designs of early types have been introduced in an impressive and original manner.

Interior Decoration in Sweden

In a community which displays such remarkable buildings as these—and its Technical High School, Public Library, and numerous other works of note—one might expect to find interior decoration practiced in a considerable degree. In several of the forms which contribute to a final effect in a whole room, this is true. Design of hangings and floor coverings has had much attention; so has the making of pewter and silverware, and, to a moderate extent, of furniture. For all this, the profession of interior decoration as it is known in America seems to be all but unknown here. I am told that after a man has built for himself a costly home of decidedly modern type, he is almost certain to outfit it with whatever suits his personal fancy. That he is very likely to place in it family furniture of different generations, possibly adding a few contemporary things.

A large department store of the city has an extensive display of furniture in present-day designs, and, it was stated there that the sales of these styles formed a large percentage of the department's total. Public taste is almost exclusively for woods which are stained deep brown and blackish red, while the light-colored natural woods are bought very little. Coverings for chairs and sofas are in somber hues, repeating the tones of the wood on backgrounds of grays. Chairs, tables, and other pieces made wholly or in part of metal or glass are said to be quite unsalable. A setting that might seem to a New Yorker as a moderately gay interior in cream aspenwood with upholstery and hangings in pink, apricot, and soft blue, was referred to as "in screen-star taste" and of extremely doubtful salability.

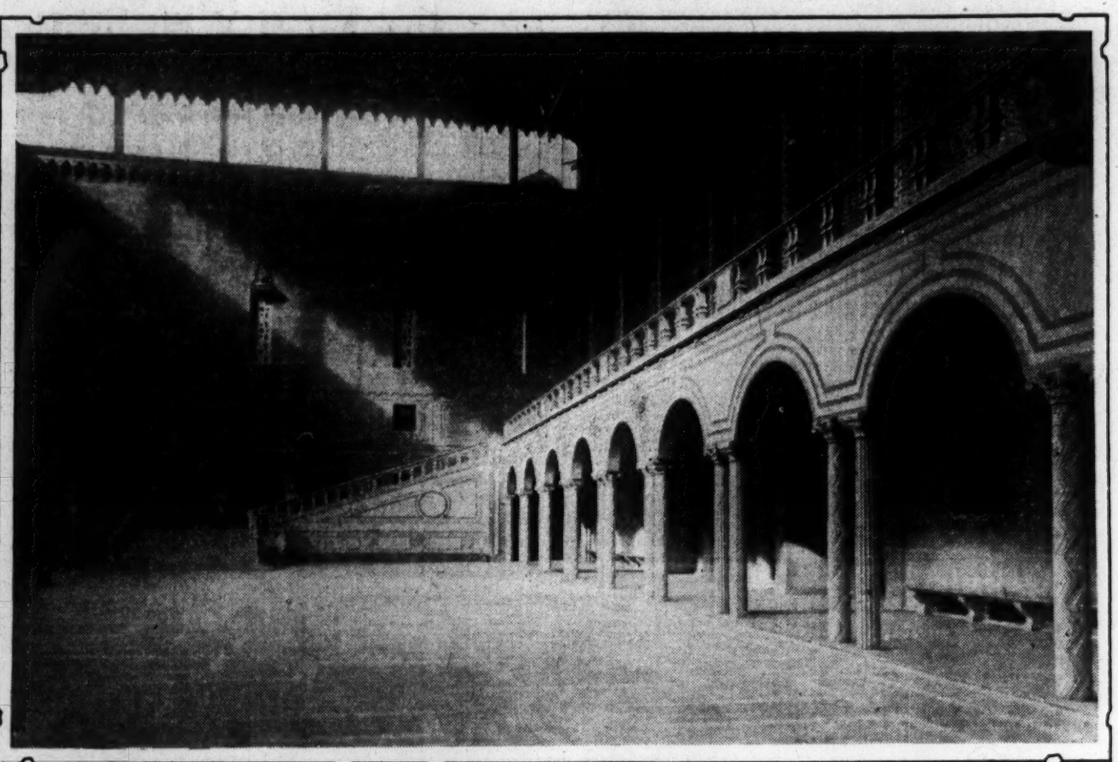
"Signed" by Master Cabinetmakers

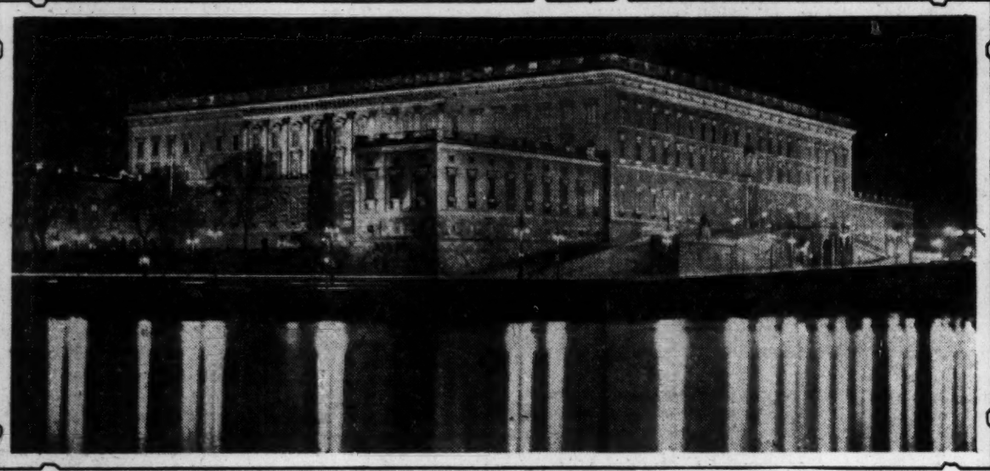
There are antique shops in Stockholm, too—many of them, where all sorts of fine eighteenth century furnishings may be bought. Then there is a great auction gallery which ranks in Sweden with similar leading institutions of New York, London and Paris. There it was learned that Sweden had several well-known master cabinetmakers 150 years ago and more, some of whom learned their craft in Paris under French leaders and returned to practice it in their native land. Their signed works are numerous, several of them being seen in these galleries where they were soon to be offered at public sale. A variety of other examples was found later in the series of richly furnished rooms in the National Museum. George Haupt, J. Hultsten, Ditzinger, Iwersson—these are some of the names which are attached to the richest Swedish cabinet work of the late 1700's, all thoroughly Louis XVI in their style. Lundelius of Stockholm was an early nineteenth century worker who produced important pieces in the Empire manner.

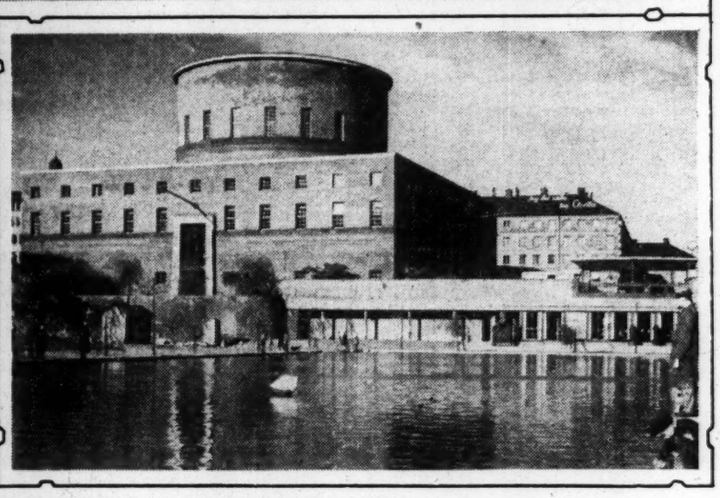
Since there were so many high class antique shops in the shopping center, it seemed certain that there must be some modest ones with lower prices on less fashionable streets. Not until our last night there were some of these discovered, not far from Den Gyldene Freden, the restaurant made famous by the poet Bellman in the 1780's. This seventeenth century tavern, by the way, was bought by the artist Zorn, and presented to the city so that it might always be preserved. It is an attraction which visitors should not miss.

The lively concern which the city officials of Stockholm have shown in modern architecture has already been noticed. The same taste and liberality no doubt account for the purchase in recent years of many works by the famous Swedish sculptor Carl Milles. Executed chiefly in bronze, his conceptions to the number of 10 or more are noticed in many parts of the city. They form impressive evidence of a strong appreciation of unconventional contemporary art, shown over a series of years by successive city administrations.









Upper and Lower Right: The Christian Science Monitor-Swedish Traffic Association

Upper Left—Engelbrekt Church, Stockholm. This church is a recent addition to Stockholm's modern architecture. Upper Right—The Blue Hal of Stockholm's Town Hall, perhaps the most famous modern public building in all Europe. Lower Left—Royal Palace, Stockholm, completed 1754. Lower Right—City Library, Stockholm, designed by Gunnar Asplunde. The circular central edifice is surrounded on three sides by wings, and a wide stairway leads up to the magnificent main entrance. These photographs give some idea of the variety of Stockholm's architectural treasures.

A New Technique in Glass

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

MR. MAURICE HEATON possesses the rare distinction of having led an old technique into new fields of expression. His medium is glass, a material which since 4000 B. C., and perhaps earlier, has most often achieved its ultimate art forms by being blown inside of a mold.

The Romans, however, learned to cast or roll glass slabs between cylinders or on stone, and this method is used today for certain types of work, with, of course, modern substitutions and amendments.

Glass is also pressed inside of a mold by a piston; or drawn in the form of a continuous sheet from the crucible itself.

A follower for a certain distance along the path of these Roman and post-Roman techniques, Mr. Heaton has been able to develop a more advanced process of bending glass, modeling certain shapes which hitherto have not been formed in this manner. He buys his glass in large rectangular sheets, cuts them to suit his particular use, and softens them in huge ovens. Then, with a new skill, he shapes them according to his needs—even into hollow ware.

Instead of etching, engraving or cutting his glass or developing a decoration in mosaic, he uses sprays of vitreous glazes, applying them with an air brush. "The real achievement I can claim," he said to the writer, "is the use of vitreous decoration on flat glass, fired and bent—or shaped—all in the same operation."

The glaze may be white or tinted, laid on in an even tone or graduated; and it varies in hue according to its thickness. After it is dry, Mr. Heaton employs an artist's bristle brush to remove portions of it, thus drawing a pattern in reserve by exposing the basic glass. When black is used it is painted on in swift straight lines or in rushing spirals and circles. Afterward, by rotating the object on a turn-table, Mr. Heaton sweeps into the surface with his brush the incised pattern.

The piece is then subjected to the kiln and in that high temperature the glaze itself becomes glass, so that the material and the decorative overlay are homogeneous—glass fused into glass. This is accomplished with one firing.

New Application of Vitreous Glazes

Although the technique is new it has a genealogy. Mr. Clement Heaton, father of Maurice, is a distinguished designer of stained glass. After the son had gone to Stevens Institute with the purpose of becoming an engineer, he found that his father—in order to carry through some projects for his great windows—was putting up a furnace on their place in West Nyack, N. Y., reëstablishing the water power operated by an old mill. The knowledge of an engineer was valuable in this connection and the young student took charge of the enterprise. It was a logical sequel to these efforts that he should want to test them in relation to the purpose for which they were initiated. Therefore, son worked with father on the execution and painting of the windows. Now, the method employed by Mr. Clement Heaton to reproduce in modern glass the quality of translucence which twelfth century glass has acquired by exposure to the elements, is this welding of glazes into the glass.

The son began to see how beautifully this idea could be applied to architectural ornament for the modern ensemble. The concept of a novel technique which would maintain the structural function of the material and yet express, as it were, the new thought about life, took possession of his imagination. He had discovered that what made work interesting to him was creative endeavor, for which machines and tools are only the implements of expression. Since this discovery the engineer has used his technical knowledge as a method, a language, for the externalization through art of fresh interpretations.

The New Approach

In its modern application, Maurice Heaton felt that glass should reveal itself in broad areas and appear light and translucent. He sometimes calls his material "translucent porcelain." Its theme must no longer be the deep mysterious glow of gemlike colors but a reflecting surface for artificial lighting, or a chromatic screen which will turn in upon itself a room so located that to look outward is to embrace an unpleasing view. Its decoration must abandon naturalism and pictorial representation and tell in abstract figures its story of beauty.

There could be no more trenchant manner of illustrating this new approach than a comparison of his panel in the woman's lounge of the New Roxy Theater, in Rockefeller Center, commemorating Amelia Earhart's fight across the Atlantic, with an ecclesiastical window. Although Mr. Heaton's design suggests the story it celebrates, this is achieved in the idiom of the new method and is purely abstract.

Yet more sharply differentiated from story-telling glass is a window in the fashion salon of Stern Bros., New York, which speaks entirely through graduated color and formal decoration by means of flowering stems. In the window in the display salon of L. P. Hollander & Co., the decoration though formal is more assertive. The narrow perpendicular panes are filled with bold geometric forms in gray, transparent white and clear white. This design illustrates as adequately, perhaps, as any of Mr. Heaton's work his unerring instinct for spatial relationships. At another window in a salesroom he has hung, with a suggestion of curtains, four glass panels graduated through amber to white. Between them the light enters, but by their dominance attention is directed away from the unattractive view beyond.

An instinct for design is the fruit of his inheritance and of his association with his father. "It came to me," he said, "as a natural element in producing work. At first it did not seem to me a very important element, and it was not until I started with a new technique for modern work that I realized that the great value of art is good design. If I seem to insist on this point it is because I thoroughly believe that the so-called art school education is basically wrong and the root of confusion and bad work in art—even more so in the decorative arts."

I said that I had observed with satisfaction a drift in that direction in the work done in the schools. And then I suggested that if an era of short working hours were instituted, we might well have a resurgence of art and the crafts as a product of the new gift of time. But Mr. Heaton does not feel that art can be achieved as a side-line or a hobby. "It demands," he said, "all the energy that a man can give it. Leisure can do much, it is true, in developing appreciation and understanding, but not in furthering creative achievement. Moreover, I consider that living from the product of one's art is an important and thrilling incentive for an artist, and guides him away from the purely decorative and abstract to nothing short of a complete whole—an object which has definite use, conceived and studied both artistically and practically." For dilettantism he has no respect.

He is entirely modern in his feeling about machines, and convinced that they should be used whenever they enable a new and valuable technique to develop and for any process which they can accomplish better than could an unaided hand. "Why not?" he asks conclusively. Traditions exert no binding power upon his genius. His technique is constantly developing and capturing new territory. Although his approach is clearly architectural, his work is not confined to great enterprises but concerns itself also with intimate objects which bring to daily living, service and beauty.



Courtesy of American Art Association Anderson Galleries, Inc., to The Christian Science Monitor

Finely Sculptured Walnut Draw-Leaf Library Table

This handsome example of thirteenth-century Florentine art has an oblong top with two draw leaves, on gadrooned and leaf-carved apron and two lyre-shaped end supports elaborately carved with a design of three sheathed grotesques. The ends are joined by a traverse supporting three reverse-scrolled ornaments with claw feet. The height of the table is 32½ inches; length, 5 feet 4 inches, extending to 10 feet. This fine piece belongs to the important art collection of the late Thomas Fortune Ryan, which will be dispersed at the American Art Association Anderson Galleries, New York City, on November 23, 24, 25, after exhibition.

Picture Selection and Hanging

By MILDRED CHAMBERLAIN

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

II

A LIBRARY or a bookish living room often sets its own color scheme. The reds, blues and greens of book backs can be echoed in rich hand-blocked linens for slip covers, using plain hangings and floor coverings. In mere visual effect, books represent "pattern," and we know that too much pattern in a room is disastrous. The type of picture for such a room is not the color print but the etching, the steel engraving, or the crayon drawing such as Holbein made of the gay court of Henry the VIII. Cool, calm, intellectual pictures are these, from which the world may guess that we have a nice taste in books. Again, let us not bewail our inability to own genuine etchings. There are most convincing effects for little money.

A child's room presents this situation—its inmate grows mentally as well as physically. He outgrows his pictures even as he outgrows his clothes, also the heights at which you have hung his pictures so that they might be on a level with his eager eyes and hands. We need not be quite so rigorous here, in our harmony of theme and color. A practical, washable wall which is grayed enough to stay behind the pictures is the main thing.

A collection of inexpensive frames into which gay, worth-while pictures can be slipped, these to be hung low and grouped according to the best grown-up practice, is the thing for which to strive.

You may ask what interests a child at various stages in his development. When he is very young he likes fairy stories and Mother Goose, and pictures identifying himself with his mother; at a middle period he likes pictures of adventure, and boys and girls in foreign lands. He may be fairly well grown before he will be appreciative of the ideal-istic type of picture, the Sir Galahad, Joan of Arc, Holy Grail kind of thing.

So far, we have taken up the matter of picture types for various rooms in the house, and have discussed the picture as a keynote for a color scheme. Suppose we have pictures of a certain type in one room. May these be in different mediums, such as oil, pen and ink, water colors, and photographic reproductions?

Mixing mediums is a difficult procedure. Let us stick to pictures in color in one room, or to collections of etchings in another. If one were to warn concerning the use of certain subjects, it might be against the sentimental and the harrowing. Avoid, too, the hackneyed. Not many years ago every self-respecting house in the land had the Sargent Prophets, the Stuart Baby and Pharaoh's Horses. None of them was bad art, but they became so stale by overuse that they were not appreciated by the person with individuality.

One very prevalent fault in the use of pictures concerns their hanging, which is usually too high. The center of interest in the picture should line up with the standing eye level of a person of less than average height. They should seem to be related to the mantel shelf, to the sofa, or to whatever is the base we always try to have under a picture. Sometimes a small picture will seem too far away from a couch when made to line up with the eye level. If so, create a group, four, or two, one above the other, to bring the group closer to the furniture below.

Of course the picture tilting from the wall is passé, because we know that pictures should be thought of as a part of the wall. If the screw eyes are hung about two inches from the top of the frame there should be no trouble about tilting. To further this appearance of belonging to the wall, pictures are hung blindly, i. e., with no wires showing, or by parallel ones, which are less noticeable than are the shaped ones.

People often ask about silk cords and tassels for pictures. This is an eighteenth century practice, so fine old portraits and important mirrors of that period look well hung by such cords. We saw a room recently where every picture was suspended by cords terminating in dejected-looking tassels. It looked like a succession of moribund spiders climbing unhappily to the picture molding. Anything can be overdone, to its detriment, and cords and tassels were in that case.

A safe generalization about the use of pictures is to consider the room and type of picture together. Similarity in theme, similarity in medium, and frames of an appreciable likeness, will be the consistent thing, room by room.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Specialties In Most Demand By Stock Traders

Steady but Rather Slow Pace, and Trading Is Very Light

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—The stock market moved at a steady but rather slow gait today, and most traders and investors seemed satisfied to maintain their previous positions. The dollar dipped and rallied, grains were a little heavy and the domestic gold price was again unchanged.

Transfers approximated 600,000 shares.

The recognition of Russia created barely a ripple on the placid equities list, this development having been generally discounted. The dollar dropped about 7 cents to sterling in inaugural transactions, and was off .07 of a cent in relation to the French franc. It recovered some of these losses later.

Wheat ran into stop loss selling and sagged some 2 cents a bushel in the morning. Silver futures were erratic, with the bar metal losing 1¼ cents at 43⅜ cents an ounce. Cotton did little. U. S. Government securities were irregular and other bonds mixed.

Shares of du Pont and U. S. Smelting moved up around 2 points; and advances of fractions to around a point were registered by Western Union, Case, U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Continental Can, McIntyre Porcupine, Deere, Cerro de Pasco, Allied Chemical, International Harvester, American Commercial Alcohol, National Distillers, United Aircraft and Westinghouse.

The rails were hesitant, Santa Fe and Delaware & Hudson losing a point. The farm machine group firmed 1 to 3 points in the first hour, but yielded the major portion of their gains later.

Dollar Stabilization

In contrast with a few months ago, speculative quarters appeared to be unworried by persistent reports that dollar stabilization is being seriously considered by the Administration on a basis of 50 or 60 cents in gold. Some operators were of the opinion that stabilization, instead of bringing a deflationary price relapse, might release a pentup flood of investment buying which would make sound equities unusually scarce.

In line with this theory, and the estimate of some bankers that the capital flight from America has amounted to at least $1,000,000,000, there is a possibility, it is said, that as soon as the monetary unit is placed on a new but definite gold base, American funds that have sought refuge from inflation abroad will come home with a rush and will be placed in stocks, bonds and commodities.

Foreign buying also enters the picture, the assumption being that, with the dollar back on gold, and with the United States holding more of this metal than any other country in the world, money abroad may consider America as the safest investment port.

While the Government recently has tightened its restrictions on the export of capital, exchange dealers wer undecided as to just how far the authorities could go in stemming the outflow. It is not believed probable that the Administration could effectively force the return of capital which has been invested in foreign securities or that has found its way into banking vaults abroad. It can, however, dealers said, make it extremely difficult for future transfers.

Record Shipment Of Mohair Reaches Boston

The first big lot of the new clip of British South African cape mohair has arrived in Boston, some 1,592,394 pounds having come in as a single shipment.

This large cargo is believed to be the biggest single shipment on record, for Boston at least. It represents more mohair in one lot than has come in all during the previous months of this year.

All this lot went into storage, and wool men say there is a likelihood that the mohair may be sent to England for sale, as the market there is strong. Besides, the cheapness of American money would increase the possibility of selling the goods abroad at a profit.

Previous to this big lot, the amount of mohair coming to Boston so far this year was 1,025,458 pounds.

Dividend Declarations

Pennsylvania Water & Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the common stock, payable Jan. 2, 1934, to stock of record Dec. 15, or at the rate of $3 a share per annum. The regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share also was declared on the company's preferred stock, also payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15. Both dividends are for the quarter ended Dec. 31.

Bristol Brass Corporation declared a dividend on its common stock with a payment of $1 a share on Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 17. The regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on preferred stock was also declared payable Jan. 1, 1934, to stock of record Dec. 15.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
December	.89⅛	.89⅛	.86⅝	.86¾	—2¾
May	.92⅝	.93	.90	.90	—2⅞
July	.91½	.91½	.88	.88⅝	—2⅝
Corn					
December	.47¼	.47½	.45¾	.46⅜	—1¼
May	.54⅝	.54⅝	.52¾	.54⅛	— ⅛
July	.56⅛	.56¼	.54	.55⅛	—1
Oats					
December	.35	.35⅝	.34	.34⅝	— ½
May	.38	.38½	.37	.37	— ¾
July	.36⅝	.36⅝	.36⅛	.36⅛	—1⅜

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
December	103.80	103.80	— .20
January	104.20	104.20	— .10
March	105.00	105.00	
May	105.20	105.20	+ .20
July	105.40	105.40	+ .40

Tone at close steady.

Austin Nichols & Co Net

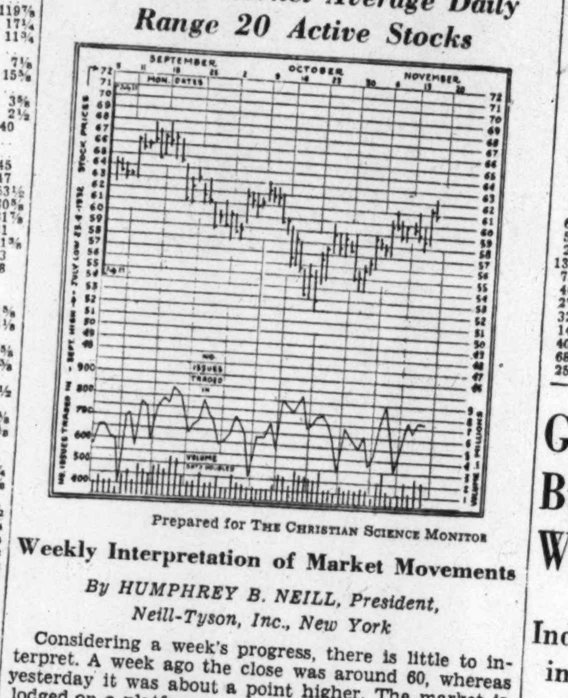
NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Austin Nichols & Co. had net profit of $76,838 in the six months ended Oct. 31, compared with net loss of $37,660 for the same period of 1932.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 18	Last Nov. 17
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	800	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
12½	5⅛	..	Addressograph	200	9	9	9	9
9¾	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	500	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
11¾	5⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	300	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7
112	47½	3¾¶	Air Reduction	600	106	105¾	106	105¾
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	500	2⅜	2	2⅜	1⅞
33	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	16200	23	22½	23	23
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	900	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	8	8	8	8
145½	20¾	§	Allied Chem	3500	142	139¾	139⅞	139
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	2800	20½	19⅞	19⅞	19¼
47	18½	2	Amerada	2800	46¾	45⅝	45⅝	46¾
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	24	23½	23½	23½
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	600	12¾	12¾	12¾	13⅛
99⅜	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	30	38½	38½	38½	38½
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	1400	11	10¾	11	11
98¼	49½	4	Am Can	5900	95¼	94	94	93½
39¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	600	23¾	23½	23½	23⅛
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	1200	50¾	50	50¾	49¼
19⅜	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	3100	10⅞	10½	10¾	10⅜
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	23	23	23	23
35⅜	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow 6	200	16¼	16	16¼	17½
21½	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	300	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	17¾
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	500	7	7	7	6⅞
15⅛	4	..	Am International	800	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
3½	1¼	..	Am La France	100	1	1	1	⅞
39⅛	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	500	29	29	29	27⅞
23⅜	3⅛	..	Am Metal	1500	21¾	21¼	21¼	20¼
75⅜	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	100	75	75	75	..
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	2600	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6⅞
41⅛	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	16
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	400	14	13¼	13¾	14
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	10400	13½	13¼	13¼	13
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	2800	17½	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
7⅛	⅞	..	Am Seating	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
4½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17¾
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	15400	47¼	46¾	47	46⅛
112¼	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	106	106	106	..
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	7500	120	119⅜	119½	119⅞
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	2800	16⅞	16¼	16½	17¼
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	700	11⅜	11	11	11⅜
14¾	¾	..	Am Wrtl Pap pf	70	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	1400	16⅛	15⅝	15¾	15⅝
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	100	73	73	73	..
7¾	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	800	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	2100	41½	40¼	40¼	40
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
61½	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	200	47¼	46¾	46¾	..
51¾	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	44¾	44¾	44¾	45
80⅛	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	3600	46⅝	45¾	45¾	47
79¾	50	5	Atchison pf	300	53¼	53¼	53¼	53½
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	600	30¼	30	30	30⅝
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	4800	32⅛	31¾	31¾	31⅞
39⅛	9	..	Atlas Powder	800	31	30½	31	31
31½	1½	..	Atlas Tack	800	31¼	31¼	31¼	31⅜
84⅛	31	4§	Auburn Auto	1300	43	43	43	43
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	2800	8⅛	8	8⅛	8
			—B—					
17⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	4700	12⅜	11⅞	12	11⅜
37⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	3600	23	22¾	23	23⅛
92½	68¼	6½	Bamberger pf	10	89	89	89	..
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	7800	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	200	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜
70½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	56¼	56	56¼	56
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	1800	10	9½	10	9½
15	8⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	200	14⅛	14	14	14
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	1700	15	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝
49¼	10⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	4200	32⅜	32	32⅛	31⅜
29½	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	30	21¼	21	21¼	..
37⅜	18	1.60¶	Borden	2300	22⅜	22	22	22
21⅝	5½	..	Borg Warner	700	16	16	16	16¼
14⅝	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	700	9½	9½	9½	9⅜
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	1600	30	29¼	29⅜	28
88½	62	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	62	61⅜	61⅜	61½
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	030	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
19⅜	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	10	9¾	10	9¾
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	400	5½	5½	5½	5½
5⅞	1	..	Budd Wheel	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	500	8¾	8½	8½	8⅛
20⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	2100	15¾	15½	15¾	15½
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zoinc	200	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
			—C—					
34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	300	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¾
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	5	5	5	5
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	300	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27¼
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	4300	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	12¼
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	7300	74⅞	73	73⅝	72⅝
86⅛	41	4	Case Thresh pf	10	66	66	66	65¾
29¾	5½	..	Caterpilla Trac	1900	24½	23¾	23⅞	22⅜
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	8200	44¾	43¾	44	44
44⅞	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	7600	38⅜	37⅝	38¼	37⅛
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2000	40⅝	40	40	40½
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	5	5	5	5¼
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1500	8¼	8	8	8¼
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	200	8	8	8	8
12⅜	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	8¾	8½	8½	8¼
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	19	19	19	18
10⅛	2	..	Childs Company	200	4	4	4	4⅛
52⅞	7¾	2	Chrysler	48500	47¼	46½	47	46¼
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	17	17	17	17½
3⅜	¼	..	City Stores	400	1	1	1	1
2⅛	⅛	..	City Stores rts	200	¾	¾	¾	..
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	800	13	12⅜	12⅜	13¼
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	400	18¼	18¼	18¼	18
17⅞	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	5	5	5	4⅞
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	20	30½	26	30½	25½
42¾	11¾	..	Colo & So 1pf	100	22½	21½	22½	21⅛
28⅛	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	4800	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
83	55	6	Columbia G pf A	100	55	55	55	55
27¾	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	700	23¾	23½	23½	23½
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	500	61¾	61	61	60
19	4	..	Comm Credit	600	14¾	14½	14½	14⅝
95⅞	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	..
25⅜	18⅛	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	40	23	23	23	..
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1000	33½	33¼	33⅛	34⅛
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	12800	33	32¼	32¾	32¾
6⅛	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	5800	2	1¾	1¾	2
60½	21	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	24	21¾	21¾	25
27⅜	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	800	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	400	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
64⅛	36½	3	Consol Gas	3500	37½	36¾	36¾	37
99	82⅜	5	Consol Gas pf	200	82	82	82	82½
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	9800	13	12⅝	12⅝	12¾
3¼	½	..	Consol Textile	500	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	300	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
70	35¼	2½	Cont Can	4500	70¼	70	70⅜	69¾
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	25
4	1	..	Cont Motors	400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
19⅜	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	10800	19	18⅝	18¾	18⅜
90⅞	45⅝	3	Corn Products	1500	72¼	71¾	72	71⅝
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	200	4¾	4	4¾	4
39½	23	2¶	Cream of Wheat	400	29¾	29	29	29¼
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1000	35½	35	35	36
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerback	100	4	4	4	4
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	400	19	18½	19	18
4⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
11½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	500	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	50	26¾	23	26¾	..
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	40	40	40	40
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	100	16	16	16	16
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	2100	3	2¾	2⅞	2¾
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	800	5¾	5½	5⅝	5½
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	100	12	12	12	..
			—D—					
5	1½	..	Debenhams	20	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	200	12	11½	11¾	..
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	3400	34	32⅝	32⅝	32
93¾	37⅜	..	Del & Hudson	900	51½	50	50	51
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	2200	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	300	56¾	55½	55½	57
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	1200	27⅞	26¾	27	27½
31	26⅛	1½	Diamond M pf	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	29
39½	12	1.00¶	Dome Mines	2500	35	34½	35½	34⅝
26⅜	10½	1.20¶	Dominion Stores	1300	24¼	23¼	23¼	23½
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	400	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅛
18	6¾	..	Dresser A	200	10	10	10	..
85¾	32⅛	2	du Pont de Nem	2700	86¼	84½	86⅛	84
			—E—					
89¾	46	..	Eastman Kodak	200	73¾	73½	73½	73
16	3⅛	.20b	Eaton Mfg	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¼
5¼	⅝	..	Eitingon Schild	300	2	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	500	16⅜	16	16	16
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	500	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
15⅝	3⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	800	5	4¾	5	5⅛
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	200	11	11	11	11⅛
32¾	6½	..	El Pw&Lt 6% pf	600	9½	9½	9½	9¾
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	500	44	43½	44	44
4	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	400	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
14¾	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	4	4	4	4¼
13⅝	6½	1	Equitable Off Blg	400	9¾	9¼	9¾	10
25⅜	3¾	..	Erie RR	200	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
18¼	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	200	9	8⅞	9	9
7½	⅞	..	Evans Products	2500	5¾	5	5⅝	4⅞
			—F—					
11¼	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½
42½	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	40	41	40⅞	40⅞	42
30	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	22	22	22	..
31½	9⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	700	22¾	22	22	..
73¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	400	57¼	56½	57	57¼
16	6½	..	Food Mach	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	800	17	16	16½	15⅝
48¾	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	1600	47⅞	47⅜	47⅛	46¾
31	9	..	Fuller pr pf	10	13	13	13	13
			—G—					
5¼	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	300	3	3	3	3
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Trans	100	30	30	30	29½
27	4⅜	..	Gen Asphalt	500	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	16
20⅛	11½	1	Gen Baking	200	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜
10½	2⅛	..	Gen Bronze	100	6	6	6	6¼
23	2¼	..	Gen Cable A	100	8	8	8	8⅛
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	3600	21½	21⅛	21¼	20⅝
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
39⅞	21	1.80	Gen Foods	1100	36½	36	36⅛	36
18½	7	..	Gen G&E 7% A	60	10½	10	10	10
20	5	..	Gen G&E 8% A	20	11½	11½	11½	..
55⅞	24½	2.06	Gen Ital Edison	100	53¾	53¼	53¼	53
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	500	69	68¾	69	68½
35⅜	10	1¼¶	Gen Motors	3700	32¼	31⅞	32	31⅞
8¼	2	..	Gen Pub Service	100	3	3	3	3⅛
4⅝	⅜	..	Gen Realty	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
20¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	600	11⅞	11½	11½	11⅝
75	47¾	5	Gillette S R pf	100	53½	53½	53½	55
20	3¾	.25b	Glidden	1200	15⅝	14¾	15⅜	15⅞
16	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	8	8	8	8
27⅞	12	1.20	Gold Dust	400	19	18¾	19	18½
21½	5	..	Goodrich	1200	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
63	9	..	Goodrich pf	100	38	38	38	38¾
47½	9¼	..	Goodyear	1100	38¾	37¾	38⅛	37¾
17½	7	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	8	8	8	..
5⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	300	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
15⅝	3⅞	..	Granby	200	10¼	10	10	10
10⅝	3⅝	..	Grand Union	300	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
33¾	4⅝	..	Great Nor pf	3000	18¾	17¾	17¾	18
16⅞	5⅛	..	Great Nor Ore	100	10	10	10	10
41⅞	7	2.40	Great West Sug	400	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	38¾
4⅜	⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	700	1½	1¼	1¼	1⅜
4½	⅞	..	Guantanamo Sug	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
64	16¼	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	10	44	44	44	42
			—H—					
9½	1⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	300	5⅞	5½	5½	5¾
25½	6⅛	..	Harbison Walker	300	15	15	15	16
90½	65	4	Hazel Atlas	400	89¾	89	89¾	89
63	15	1½	Hercules Powder	600	59⅞	58½	59⅞	58¾
110	85	7	Hercules Uowd pf	10	107	107	107	..
72	35½	3	Hershey Choc	100	51	51	51	50¼
6⅜	1	..	Houdaille Her B	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
38	8¼	..	Houston Oil	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	26
7⅜	1⅞	..	Houston Oil new	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
33⅝	5¼	1	Howe Sound	1400	33¾	32½	33¾	32
10	6⅛	..	Hudson & Man	200	10	9½	9½	9⅞
16⅝	3	..	Hudson Motor	300	10¾	11⅛	10¾	10¾
7¾	1⅝	..	Hupp Motors	500	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾
			—I—					
50¾	8½	..	Ill Central	400	26½	26⅛	26¼	26⅛
4½	1⅛	..	Indian Refining	100	3	3	3	3⅛
82½	24	4	Indus Rayon	100	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	75
78	19⅛	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	800	61⅛	61	61½	61
9⅛	3	..	Inspiration Cop		5½	5½	5½	5½
4½	1¾	.15	Insuranshare Del	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
3⅞	1¼	..	Insuranshare Md	100	2½	2½	2½	..
11⅜	4⅞	..	Interboro Rap T	800	10½	9¾	10	8¾
10⅞	2⅞	.20	Int Carriers	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
40	6⅛	..	Int Cement	400	31	31	31	32¾
46	13⅝	.60	Int Harvester	800	43¼	42⅛	42⅝	41⅞
119⅛	80	7	Int Harvester pf	100	116	116	116	..
13½	2½	..	Int Hydroelec	300	5⅛	5	5	5¼
22⅜	6¾	..	Int Nickel	4500	22¾	22	22¼	21½
4	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
22½	2	..	Int Pap&P pf	100	10	10	10	..
13	3½	..	Int Print Ink	300	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10
71	35	6	Int Pr Ink pf	140	67½	65½	65½	67½
56⅝	24⅜	2	Int Shoe	100	44½	44½	44½	45
59½	9¾	..	Int Silver	100	41	41	41	40
21¾	5⅛	..	Int Tel & Tel	6500	14⅞	14¼	14¼	14¼
11¼	1⅞	..	Intertype Corp	200	5	5	5	..
32	11	2	Island Crk Coal	100	26	26	26	26
			—J—					
45	23	3	Jewel Tea	100	30½	30½	30½	31
60⅝	12¼	..	Johns Manville	1200	54⅝	54	54	54
91	35	1	Jones & L'lin pf	10	49	49	49	49⅞
			—K—					
19½	6⅞	..	Kayser (J) & C	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
6⅛	⅞	..	Kelly-Springfield	200	3⅛	3	3	3
15⅝	3⅛	..	Kelvinator Corp	100	11	11	11	10¾
26	7⅝	..	Kennecott Cop	600	22⅞	22½	22⅝	22¼
6¼	1	..	Kinney & Co	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
16⅞	5½	.80	Kresge	200	13¼	13	13¼	13⅛
35⅝	14½	1	Kroger Groc & B	800	22¼	21⅝	22	21¾
			—L—					
6⅜	1	..	Lehigh Val Coal	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	3
12	2½	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
27¾	8⅝	..	Lehigh Val RR	400	14½	14	14	14⅞
79⅜	37½	2.40	Lehman Corp	300	68	67⅞	67⅞	68¼
37⅞	4¾	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	800	31¼	30¾	31¼	30¾
31¾	10	..	Lima Loco Wks	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	27½
50	10¼	..	Liquid Carbonic	400	25	24¾	25	25¼
36½	8½	1	Loew s Inc	400	30	29⅞	29⅞	29½
4¼	1¾	..	Loft Inc	100	2½	2½	2½	2¼
42½	19½	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	300	43	42	43	41
25¾	13⅞	1¾	Louisville G&E A	100	15	15	15	15
67½	21¼	..	Louisville & N	100	41	41	41	41
4	⅝	..	Louisiana OR	10	12	12	12	2½
65	14⅝	..	Lidium Stl cv pf	300	65	64	65	..
			—M—					
48⅜	18	1¾¶	McIntyre Porcu	1200	41¼	40¾	41¼	40½
95¾	44⅛	4	MceKesport Tin	100	87	87	87	87⅞
3⅜	⅜	..	McLellan Stores	400	1	1	1	1
22⅜	2⅛	..	McLellan Sto pf	20	8½	8½	8½	..
46⅜	13½	1	Mack Trucks	600	30	29¼	29¾	29¼
65¾	24¼	2	Macy (RH) & Co	100	49¼	49¼	49¼	50
19⅝	5⅜	..	Magma Copper	100	16	16	16	16⅜
20	6	..	Man Elv mg	400	19	18¼	18¼	16⅝
11½	5¼	.40	Marine Mid	200	6	6	6	6
18⅜	4¼	..	Marshall Field	500	13¾	13⅝	13¾	13½
43¾	14	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	400	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝	44
33	9¾	1	May Dept Stores	100	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅛
28¾	8¾	1.20	Melville Shoe	100	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	27
16	3¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	300	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13
5⅜	⅞	..	Min Moline	400	3¼	3	3¼	3
17⅛	5¾	..	Mo Kan & Tex	100	7½	7½	7½	8½
37¼	11½	..	Mo K&T pf	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	17⅛
15¾	1⅜	..	Mo Pacific pf	200	5¼	5	5	5½
74½	25	1¼	Monsanto Chem	100	74	74	74	74
28⅞	8⅝	..	Montgom Ward	3800	23⅛	22¼	22⅝	22⅛
2⅛	⅛	..	Mother Lode	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
6¾	¼	..	Moto Met Gauge	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
11⅜	1½	..	Motor Wheel	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
11¾	1⅜	..	Murray Body	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
			—N—					
27	11⅛	1	Nash Motors	2000	20⅝	20	20	19¾
7¾	1⅛	..	Nat Acme	200	5	5	5	5
60⅝	31½	2.80	Nat Biscuit	5000	47¾	46¾	47	46⅝
23⅛	5⅛	..	Nat Cash Reg	2400	16	15¾	15⅞	15½
25¾	10½	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	9000	15½	15	15¼	15⅜
10	1¼	..	Nat Dept S pf	10	4½	4½	4½	4½
20½	6⅞	1	Nat Pow & Lt	3000	9¾	9⅛	9¼	9⅜
55⅛	15	1	Nat Steel	1000	39½	39	39	39¾
28⅝	4	..	Nat Supply	1400	15⅝	14	15⅜	13½
60¼	17	..	Nat Supply pf	40	39	37⅞	39	35
58½	14	..	NY Central	21000	36	35	35⅝	35⅜
34¼	2⅝	..	NY C & StL pf	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	17⅞
158¾	100	5	NY & Harlem	10	112	112	112	..
2¾	½	..	NY Investors	400	¾	⅝	⅝	¾
34⅞	11⅛	..	NY NH & H	2000	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	17
22½	1¾	.40	NY Shipbldg	200	10¾	10½	10½	10¾
38⅞	17⅜	.50b	Noranda M	3000	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	34⅛
87½	74	4	Norfolk & W pf	60	81¼	81⅛	81⅛	81¼
36½	14	8%	North American	19000	14⅜	13¾	14	14⅜
46	32	3	North Amer pf	700	35	34½	34½	35
9	4	..	No Am Aviation	1200	5⅞	5¾	5	5½
79	43	6	No Am Edison pf	400	41	40	40	..
10	3⅜	..	No Ger Lloyd	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
34⅞	9⅝	..	Northern Pacific	700	20¼	19½	19½	21
			—O—					
17⅝	4¾	..	Ohio Oil	10100	16½	15⅞	16	16¼
8¾	1⅛	..	Oliver Farm Eq	2200	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	4⅞
30⅞	3¼	..	Oliver F E ppf	2000	17⅜	17	17	16¼
15	2½	..	Oppenheim Col	400	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛
25¼	10⅛	.80	Otis Elevator	200	14¾	14½	14¾	14⅛
9¼	½	..	Otis Steel	200	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4
96¾	31½	3¶	Owens Ill Glass	1200	81¾	81	81¾	81
			—P—					
31⅞	16½	1.50	Pacific Gas&El	700	17	16⅝	16½	16½
43⅜	24¼	3	Pacific Lighting	1000	24⅛	23¼	23¼	24¼
6⅞	1⅜	..	Packard Motor	4000	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
9½	3	.25d	Pac W Oil Corp	1200	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	7⅞
2½	⅛	..	Paramount Pub ctfs	1000	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
36⅜	6	..	Park & Tilford	100	28	28	28	26¾
4⅛	¾	..	Park Utah	700	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
2¼	¼	..	Pathe Exchange	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
9⅞	1¼	..	Pathe Exch A	900	9⅜	9	9⅜	9
25	5⅜	..	Patino Mines	1300	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	23¼
9⅛	¾	..	Peerless Motor	700	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜
59⅜	25½	2¶	Penick & Ford	200	57½	57½	57½	57¾
9½	¾	..	Penn Dixie Cem	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
52⅝	19¼	1.20	Penney (JC)	2000	51¼	50½	51	50
42¼	13¾	.50b	Pennsylvania RR	3000	27¼	27	27⅛	27¼
78	26½	5	Peoples GasLt&C	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	27½
9	⅞	..	Peoria & Eastern	400	3	3	3	..
15	4⅝	..	Petroleum	200	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	12½
18⅞	4½	..	Phelps Dodge	9000	17¼	17	17¼	17
18¾	4¾	..	Phillips Pet	19000	17½	17¼	17¼	17½
12	1⅜	..	Phoenix Hosiery	60	9	9	9	8½
1⅞	¼	..	Pierce Oil	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2¾	⅝	..	Pierce Pet	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
26⅞	9⅜	1	Pillsbury Flour	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
6⅞	½	..	Pitts Terminal	700	1½	1½	1½	1½
17⅜	6¾	..	Plymouth Oil	1200	15⅛	15	15⅛	15
13¾	1¾	..	Poor & Co B	200	9	9	9	..
40¾	4	..	Postal Tel pf	400	22¾	22¾	22¾	22½
18	3	..	Pressed Stl C pf	200	6	5⅝	5⅝	..
47½	19⅝	1.50	Procter & Gam	400	42	41⅞	41⅞	41¾
109	97	5	Procter & G pf	20	108	108	108	108
2⅞	¼	..	Prod & Refiners	200	1	1	1	⅞
57⅛	32⅝	2.80	Public Service	700	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	34
88½	59⅞	5	Pub Serv 5%	200	62	62	62	61⅞
112½	86	7	Pub Serv 7%	100	86	86	86	86
58⅛	18	3	Pullman	1200	45¾	45	45	45
15⅝	2½	..	Pure Oil	2000	13	12¾	13	12¾
25⅜	5⅞	1	Purity Bakeries	200	15½	15½	15½	15½
19	3	..	Pressed Stl C pf	200	6	5⅝	5⅝	..
47½	19⅝	1.50	Procter & Gam	400	42	41⅞	41⅞	41¾
109	97	5	Procter & G pf	20	108	108	108	108
2⅞	¼	..	Prod & Refiners	200	1	1	1	⅞
57⅛	32⅝	2.80	Public Service	700	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	34
88½	59⅞	5	Pub Serv 5%	200	62	62	62	61⅞
112½	86	7	Pub Serv 7%	100	86	86	86	86
58⅛	18	3	Pullman	1200	45¾	45	45	45
16⅝	2½	..	Pure Oil	2000	13	12¾	13	12¾
25⅜	5⅞	1	Purity Bakeries	200	15½	15½	15½	15½
12⅛	3	..	Radio Corp Amer	5800	7¼	7	7	7⅛
5¾	1	..	Radio-Keith-O	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
4½	¼	..	Reis & Co	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
11¼	2⅛	..	Remington Rand	400	7⅜	7	7¼	7⅛
35¼	8	..	Rem Rand 2pf	20	27½	26	27½	..
6⅝	1⅜	..	Reo Motors	200	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
23	4	..	Republic I & S	2200	14¼	14	14¼	14⅛
54½	9	..	Repub I&S pf	300	29	29	29	28½
28¾	7⅞	..	Roan Antelope C.M.	300	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	25⅜
39¾	17⅝	1.81	Royal Dutch	1300	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	38¼
			—S—					
62⅜	28	3	Safeway Stores	1100	42	41⅜	42	42
105	80	7	Safeway S 7%	10	93	93	93	95
31¾	6⅛	..	St Joseph Lead	1700	28⅞	28¼	28¼	28½
9	⅞	..	StL & SF	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
9⅝	1	..	StL & SF pf	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
43⅜	15	.60	Seaboard Oil	2800	37¼	36½	36½	36½
4⅞	¾	..	Seaboard A L pf	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
47	12½	..	Sears Roebuck	15200	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
3⅝	⅛	..	Seneca Cop	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
13¾	5⅜	.24	Shattuck (FG)	1400	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
11⅜	4	..	Shell Union Oil	5800	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	9
31	4⅝	..	Simmons	1700	18¼	17¾	17¾	17⅞
9⅞	3	..	Skelly Oil	200	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
9¾	⅝	..	Snider Packing	400	6	5½	6	5¾
92	58	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	200	82½	82½	82½	82½
17	6	.35b	Socony Vacuum	39700	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	16¼
28	15¾	2	So Calif Edison	1200	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	14½
38¾	11⅛	..	Southern Pacific	1800	19¾	19	19¼	19¾
36	4⅛	..	Southern Ry	2800	22½	22	22	22
50	17½	..	Spang Chal pf	10	20	20	20	..
8	¾	..	Sparks Withing	200	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
7½	2⅛	..	Sperry Corp	3600	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5⅝
37⅞	13¾	1	Stand Brands	8300	24¾	24⅜	24½	24½
22½	5⅛	..	Stand Gas & El	900	7⅞	7	7½	7¾
25⅞	8⅝	..	Stand G&E pf	700	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8¾
66	20	7	Stand G&E 7%	500	22⅜	22	22	22¼
45	19½	1	Stand Oil Calif	9200	44⅜	44	44	43¾
36	12¾	..	Stand Oil Kan	100	36	36	36	35
47½	22¾	1	Stand Oil NJ	14600	47	46½	46⅝	47
11⅛	2¼	..	Stewart Warner	100	6	6	6	6
19¼	5¾	..	Stone & Webster	1400	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	7¼
8⅝	1½	..	Studebaker	800	5	4¾	5	4⅞
38⅛	9	..	Studebaker pf	20	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	21¼
54	35	1§	Sun Oil	200	54	54	54	54
4½	¾	..	Superior Oil	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
22⅞	2	..	Superior Steel	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝
3	⅛	..	Symington	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
5¼	¼	..	Symington A	500	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	3¾
			—T—					
7¼	1⅜	..	Tennessee Corp	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
30⅛	10¾	1	Texas Corp	7800	27⅛	26¾	27	26⅞
44⅝	15¼	1.25b	Texas Gulf Sul	7100	44⅜	43¾	43⅞	43⅜
6½	1⅜	..	Texas & Pac Coal	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
11⅛	3½	..	Texas & P Land	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8½
10½	1	..	Thermoid	500	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	6
12⅛	4⅛	..	Third Ave Ry	100	7½	7½	7½	..
20¼	5⅜	..	Thompson Prod	400	13⅛	13	13	13¾
9½	½	..	Thompson Star	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
11¾	3⅛	..	Tide Water Asso	7300	10⅞	10½	10⅝	10⅝
24⅛	9¼	..	Tide Water Oil	100	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	..
8¼	1½	..	Timken-Detroit	500	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
35½	13⅞	.60	Timken Roller	1800	28¾	28⅛	28¾	28½
9⅜	2⅝	..	Transamerica	1300	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
10	2⅞	..	Transue & Wil	100	10	10	10	10
8¾	2¾	..	Tri Continental	200	5	5	5	5
38⅞	20⅛	2.50	Trico Products	100	31	31	31	..
12¾	2	..	Truscon Steel	900	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5½
4¾	1¼	..	Twin City R T.	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
			—U—					
60	5½	..	Union Bag & P	300	42½	42½	42½	42
51⅞	19¾	1	Union Carbide	4200	46⅝	45⅞	46¼	46
23⅜	8½	1	Union Oil Calif	800	20¾	20¼	20⅜	20⅜
132	61¼	6	Union Pacific	100	110½	110½	110½	111
75½	56	4	Union Pacific pf	200	67	67	67	68
46⅞	16½	..	United Air & Tr	6300	34¼	33⅜	33⅜	33¼
27⅝	13½	1.60	United Biscuit	1300	23½	22½	23½	23
32¼	10¼	1	United Carbon	3000	32½	32	32½	32
14½	4⅞	..	United Corp	2200	5	4¾	4¾	5⅛
40⅞	22⅛	3	United Corp pf	600	23	22½	22½	22½
68	23¼	2	United Fruit	300	63¾	63¾	63¾	64
25	14	1.20	United Gas Im	2700	15⅛	15	15	15
5½	½	..	United Paper Bd	2000	2⅛	1¾	2⅛	..
53½	18	1	US Gypsum	200	45½	45½	45½	45¼
11⅞	1⅜	..	US Hoffman M	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
17¼	2⅜	..	US Leather	1500	10⅜	10¼	10¼	9¾
27¾	4¼	..	US Leather A	300	17¾	17¾	17¾	17½
78¼	30	..	US Leather ppf	200	69	69	69	..
22⅛	6⅛	½	US Pipe & Fdry	100	17	17	17	17¼
19	12¾	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	800	15¾	15½	15¾	..
14½	2½	..	US Realty	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9
25	2⅞	..	US Rubber	1000	18⅞	18⅜	18½	18¼
43⅞	5½	..	US Rubber 1pf	100	28½	28½	28½	28⅞
105⅝	13½	1	US Smelt R & M	7300	99½	98⅜	99½	97⅝
58	39½	3.50	US Smelt pf	200	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	53¾
67½	23⅜	..	US Steel	9200	43¾	42⅞	43⅜	43
105½	53	2	US Steel pf	500	79¾	79	79	79⅞
3⅜	¼	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	300	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
8⅞	1⅞	..	Utilities P&Lt A	500	3	3	3	3
			—V—					
3⅛	⅜	..	Vadsco Sales	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
36¼	7⅝	..	Vanadium	500	20½	19¾	19¾	20⅛
10	1⅝	..	Van Raalte	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	5½
7⅜	⅝	..	Va-Caro Chem	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3½
15	2⅛	..	Va Iron C & C	10	6½	6½	6½	..
67⅞	12¾	..	Vulcan Detin	10	57	56½	57	56
			—W—					
7½	1½	..	Wabash RR	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
9⅞	1⅛	..	Wabash pf A	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
12	5¼	..	Waldorf System	600	6	5¾	6	5¾
8⅜	⅞	..	Walworth	100	3⅝	3⅝	3B	4
5⅝	⅝	..	Ward Baking B	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
9⅛	1	..	Warner Bros A	1000	6⅜	6⅜	6½	6½
22⅜	2½	..	Warren Bros	400	8¾	8⅛	8¾	8½
35⅝	7½	..	Warren cv pf	50	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15¼
37½	7	.50	Wesson Oil	300	22½	22¼	22¼	23⅜
73	30	7	W Penn El A	10	42	42	42	..
69½	33½	6	W Penn El pf	10	41½	41½	41½	41½
101	81	6	W Penn Pw 6%	20	88	86	86	88
110⅜	92	7	W Penn Pw 7%	60	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	..
16	4	..	Westn Maryland	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
77¼	17¼	..	Westn Union	1600	56	54¾	55¼	54½
58¾	19⅜	..	Westing Elec	4400	40⅝	39⅛	39⅛	38¾
96	60½	3½	Westing El pf	20	81	81	81	82½
20½	5	.40	Westvaco Chlor	200	16	16	16	15
35	7½	..	Wheeling Steel	300	15½	15½	15½	15¾
10½	1⅛	..	White Sew M pf	200	6	6	6	5¾
22	4	..	Wilson & Co A	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅛
11	⅞	..	Wilson & Co	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
5½	2	..	Wilcox Oil & G	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50⅞	25⅛	2.40	Woolworth	1000	40¾	39⅞	40	40¼
39⅞	8	..	Worthgton Pump	300	24	24	24	24¾
51	14	..	Wor Pump A	100	35	35	35	..
55½	34½	3	Wrigley	300	55¾	55½	55½	55¾
			—Y—					
23	7	.60	Yale & Towne	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
7¾	2⅛	..	Yellow Truck	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
37⅝	7½	..	Youngstown	400	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	19¼
			—Z—					
3½	½	..	Zenith Radio	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in script. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations.

Sensitive Market Average Daily Range 20 Active Stocks



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Weekly Interpretation of Market Movements

By HUMPHREY B. NEILL, President, Neill-Tyson, Inc., New York

Considering a week's progress, there is little to interpret. A week ago the close was around 60, whereas yesterday it was about a point higher. The market is lodged on a platform, and it would seem that the edge at 58 had been firmly established as a critical level below which stocks should not decisively break if the market is in strong hands. On the upside, there is resistance all the way. However, this can be eaten into gradually in one-day pushes, similar to Thursday of this week. These rushes are likely to be followed by resting periods.

Good Upturn In Business During Week, Says Review

Index Up for First Time in Four Weeks—NRA Gets Better Support

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—For the first time in four weeks the recession of the Business Activity Barometer, compiled by Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., reversed itself and moved upward 1.8 per cent over the week before when it showed a fractional decline. This brings the Barometer up to 60 per cent of the 1928-1930 average. The improvement in the current week's index was brought about by increases in steel-mill activity, electric-power production and the price index.

With the continued cold weather, a favorable factor in retail trade, the vigorous expansion of consumer buying, which started on election day, has proceded unchecked, reports the Dun and Bradstreet weekly review of business. Retail distribution has widened to such an extent that the comparative totals of October are said to be exceeded and the rise above last year's volume constitutes a sizable percentage.

The review states that the critical opposition of a number of industries to the NRA procedure gradually is being turned into wholehearted support. "The sustained rise of commodity prices has lessened the tension in country districts, where the strikes of farmers already have lost much of their retardative influence on trade progress," adds the review.

Referring to the general status of manufacturing operations, the review finds it more encouraging than the week before. It says:

"Most of the strikes have been settled, or at least terminated, with the exception of some branches of the silk and dairy industries. Manufacturers of factory equipment have experienced a sudden upswing in orders, due to the increasing number of new plants being constructed, particularly in the small industrial centers. Some impetus to the covering of distant requirements has been provided by the newly-adopted policy of manufacturers to extend long-term credits to buyers, to overcome the present insistence of banks on short-term paper.

"Employment in the shoe industry is totaling higher. More men also are employed in cotton goods and electric machinery industries, but employment in the woolen and worsted mills is declining. Rayon factories continue to operate to capacity. Wage difficulties still are hampering silk mills and reducing their output."

The textile trade is praised for continuing to maintain its trade improvement for the year better than other major industries.

"While October was a quiet selling month at first hands and showed some recessions in production, the price declines were not wide nor threatening," continues the review. "Neither manufacturers nor merchants received the anticipated aid looked for, as a consequence of the adoption of codes for the conduct of business under the NRA.

"It is, therefore, regarded as of great significance that textiles, the first large industry to accept a code, should continue to maintain its large gains in employment and wages, without any material loss in markets."

Baldwin Company October Bookings Exceed Year Ago

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—October bookings by Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiaries totaled $988,000 compared with $572,000 a year ago.

Bookings for the first 10 months of this year aggregated $8,501,000 compared with $5,864,000 in the like 1932 period.

Shipments last month amounted to $894,000 compared with $757,000 a year ago. Unfilled orders on Oct. 31 totaled $4,303,000 compared with $2,972,000 on the corresponding date of 1932.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; leaders narrow.
Bonds: Irregular; U. S. Governments easy.
Curb: Irregular; industrial specialties firm.
Foreign Exchanges: Firm; dollar hesitant.
Cotton: Steady; higher cables; trade and commission house buying.
Sugar: Steady; trade buying.

Foreign

London: Trading on the stock exchange was quiet today and little business was transacted owing to end of the account. South African gold mining shares improved while international issues drooped. Otherwise the market was featureless and the closing was steady.

Berlin: Owing to more favorable economic reports, the Boerse continued a firm tendency throughout the session with prices improving.

Paris: Traders on the Bourse were cautious awaiting developments. Oil and rubber shares improved, international issues were weaker, and rentes held steady. The closing was irregular.

Suggestions And Advice Solicited For Stock Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange has decided to give nonmember partners in exchange firms an opportunity to contribute suggestions and advice as to how the organization should be run, it was disclosed in Wall Street today.

Heretofore, governed with absolute authority by top executives and committees selected from the membership, the exchange now has invited a special group of the association of stock exchange firms to advise regularly with its all-powerful law committee. The new body is composed of both members and nonmembers, but all are partners in leading stock exchange firms.

The association group is composed of Frank R. Hope, president of the association, and a partner in Paine, Webber & Co.; John W. Prentiss, of Hornblower & Weeks; E. A. Pierce, of E. A. Pierce & Co.; Henry R. Winthrop, of Winthrop, Mitchell & Co., and Gayer G. Dominick, of Dominick & Dominick.

In Wall Street the modification of the exchange's traditional policy of having its elected officers and committees run the business without benefit of advice from nonofficer members or partners in exchange firms is viewed as in line with the recent trend toward a more assertive interest in exchange policies on the part of the general run of firm partners.

It is recalled that the group of exchange members which led the movement to establish an auxiliary exchange in New Jersey to defeat the threatened city taxes included many who had no official connection with the exchange. Furthermore, the exchange, itself, took no official part in the negotiations for the move which were dropped when the city abandoned the stock tax plan.

Market Averages

(Copyright, 1933, Standard Statistics Co.)

Stocks

	50 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	90 Total
Nov. 18	91.7	40.0	64.6	78.9
Previous day	91.2	40.3	65.2	78.8
Week ago	88.8	41.3	69.9	78.1
Month ago	79.9	37.6	72.3	72.0
Year ago	55.1	27.3	88.2	56.6
Three years ago	130.0	101.0	169.2	132.3
Six years ago	143.3	121.7	125.3	131.8
High (1933)	102.1	58.0	113.7	96.9
Low (1933)	42.3	43.5	61.5	43.9
High (1932)	72.3	39.8	111.0	73.9
Low (1932)	35.1	13.2	51.8	35.0
High (1931)	140.2	106.2	203.9	144.3
Low (1931)	60.0	30.8	92.8	61.3

Bonds

	20 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	60 Total
Nov. 18	69.6	66.6	76.4	70.8
Previous day	69.6	66.6	76.4	70.9
Week ago	71.1	69.6	78.5	73.1
Month ago	72.4	74.0	80.3	75.5
Year ago	63.2	63.2	82.2	69.5
Two years ago	75.5	82.4	91.2	83.0
Three years ago	90.0	104.6	99.4	98.0
High (1933)	77.1	84.9	88.5	83.5
Low (1933)	58.3	57.0	74.1	63.6
High (1932)	71.3	78.0	86.2	78.1
Low (1932)	53.2	47.4	70.9	57.5
High (1931)	90.4	105.7	101.5	98.7
Low (1931)	62.3	62.3	80.2	68.5

Return to Gold Seen as Solution To Aid Business

Would Reveal Greater Possibilities for Flexibility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Return to the gold standard and reduction of restrictions on world trade are needed to improve business conditions in the United States, it was declared here by Prof. Leonard Watkins of the department of economics, and by Dean Clare E. Griffin of the School of Business Administration of the University of Michigan, speaking at a Press Club conference.

Gold as a standard for valuing currency would reveal greater possibilities for flexibility in operation if the subject were given intensive study, Professor Watkins declared. A currency managed independent of the gold basis is unnecessary, and would hinder the return of international trade relations through the uncertainty in other countries of the value of American money, he believes.

Exports by the United States are only 6 per cent of the nation's annual business, but they are of relatively greater importance in getting rid of surplus and keeping up production of important industries, according to Dean Griffin. Normally 50 per cent of the cotton crop is exported, 20 to 25 of the wheat, 30 of the lard, 46 per cent of the mining machinery and 14 per cent of the automobile products, he said. Cutting off these sales slacked off production and deprived workers and capital of income, he said.

A simple tariff charged on imported goods is the least of the international trade restrictions at work in the world today, declared Prof. Charles F. Remer, of the economics department.

"The nations of the world have placed a bewildering variety of general tariffs, particular article import quotas, export bounties, money exchange restrictions and special retaliatory tariffs, which makes the selling of a pair of shoes in another country a task almost requiring a cabinet meeting," he said. "The result is the confusion and trade stagnation which injures, rather than protects, the prosperity of every country with something to sell, and that includes almost all."

It is unlikely that full prosperity will be realized unless the international exchange of goods is made easier, he asserted.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	9.98	10.05	9.92	9.96	—.03
January	10.04	10.12	10.01	10.01	—.04
March	10.22	10.29	10.16	10.21	—.08
May	10.34	10.43	10.29	10.36	+.01
July	10.45	10.57	10.41	10.49	+.03

Spots 10.75, off .05 points. Tone at close, steady.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	9.94	9.99	9.96	9.95	+.01
January	10.02	10.09	10.02	10.04	..
March	10.20	10.25	10.11	10.20	..
May	10.32	10.38	10.22	10.34	+.02
July	10.44	10.51	10.39	10.47	+.02

Tone at close, steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	4.92	4.92	4.92	4.92	..
January	4.95	4.45	4.91	4.93	..
March	4.97	4.97	4.93	4.96	+.01
May	5.00	5.00	4.95	4.98	..
July	5.01	5.02	5.00	5.01	—.07

Tone at close, steady.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: We feel that a constructive viewpoint toward the outlook for the market is justified until at least such time as a definite reversal in trend is indicated by a further test of the ability of the market to negotiate the points of resistance which proved a barrier to further advance yesterday.

Henry Clews & Co., New York: Most stocks give every indication of wanting to move into higher territory, but the trouble is that there is no great follow through on the up side. This would not be the case, however, if there were only something more tangible regarding our currency policy.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The stage is set for more activity, the basis for credit expansion has seldom been greater. The material factors, in short, are favorable. But today uncertainty and bewilderment are the dominating influences.

Dollar Closes At $5.27¾ in The London Market

Fluctuations Are Narrow With a Slightly Lower Trend

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP)—The excitement over the American dollar's gyrations, which dominated the exchange market here in the past week, was absent today with a lack of new developments.

Fluctuations were within a 6-cent limit, with a slightly depreciatory trend, the dollar closing at 5.27¾ to the pound, compared with the opening figure of 5.24 after 5.29¼ had been touched.

The French franc was somewhat weaker, closing at 82.65—near the day's low level.

The dollar closed officially yesterday at $5.30¾ after having opened at $5.28—20 cents dearer than its closing level the previous day. Yesterday's official close represented a net-gain of 17½ cents over Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Administration today fixed the RFC purchase price for newly mined domestic gold at $33.56 an ounce, a figure unchanged for the last five days.

The figure was just below the world price of gold at $33.58, converted into dollars at the opening exchange rate of $5.24 to the pound.

For most of this week the domestic price has been held below the world price, the dollar finally steadying after wild fluctuations which took it as low as $5.52.

PARIS, Nov. 18 (AP)—Speculators' fears of American exchange restrictions subsided today and the United States dollar steadied, fluctuating narrowly around 15.65 francs (6.389 cents to the franc) in a moderate market.

It closed today at 15.65 francs.

The dollar closed yesterday at 15.55 francs (6.43 cents to the franc) and 50 centimes above its corresponding point the previous day. It opened yesterday at 15.50 francs (6.45 cents).

BERLIN, Nov. 18 (AP)—The American dollar sold on the foreign exchange today at 2.565 marks (38.98 cents to the mark) as compared with yesterday's figure of 2.535 marks (39.45 cents).

Hog Prices Take A Sudden Descent

CHICAGO, Nov. 18 (AP)—Thousands of hogs were on the run today with buyers striving to relieve the clogged condition of the market following the breaking of the "sellers strike."

Word that the strike was over came late yesterday with announcement that commission men would meet the lower bids of packers. It was followed by sales at $4.35 down that continued long after closing hours. Estimates today were that of the 45,000 on hand probably from 20,000 to 30,000 changed hands.

Starting 10 days ago the strike found sellers first demanding $4.50, then $4.60 and finally dropping their price three times yesterday to meet the $4.35 bid.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1¼%	1%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1¼%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	1¼%	1¾%	1¾%
Bar silver	43⅜c	44¾c	38⅜c
Time loans			
60 days	⅝@ ¾	½@ ¾	⅛
90 days	⅝@ ¾	½@ ¾	
4 to 6 months	¾@ ⅞	⅝@ ¾	¾@1
			1

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	⅜@ ¼	⅝@ ½	1 @ ⅞
4 months	¾@ ⅝	⅞@ ⅝	1 @ ⅞
6 months	1 @ ⅞	⅞@ ¾	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Short bills	¾@ 11/16	9/16@ ⅝	1
3 mos bills	⅞@ 15/16	⅜@ 7/16	1 @1 1/16
Bar gold	128s 2d	128s 6d	128s 6d
Bar silver	18 11/16d	18 3/16d	18 3/16d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	2 @2½	2 @2½	3½

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	3
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	5½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	2	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	3½
Richmond	3½	Prague	3½
San Francisco	2½	Paris	2½
St. Louis	3	Rome	3½
Amsterdam	2½	Riga	5½
Athens	7½	Sofia	2
Bombay	3½	Stockholm	3
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.65
Berne	2	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$5.25	$5.31	$4.8665
Cables	5.25	5.31½	4.8665
France—franc	.0636	.0642	.0392
Belgium—belga	.2265	.2298	.139
Italy—lira	.0856	.0870	.0526
Germany—mark	.3878	.3938	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1820	.1900	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0482	.0477	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2350	.2380	.268
Finland—finm'k	.0215	.0215	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0092½	.0095	.0120
Holland—florin	.6556	.6620	.402
Hungary—pengo	.2650	.2650	.1749
Norway—krone	.2645	.2678	.268
Poland—zloty	.1830	.1810	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0498	.0433	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0098	.0090	.5960
Spain—peseta	.1321	.1335	.193
Sweden—krona	.2715	.2750	.268
Switz'l'd—franc	.3149	.3195	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0222	.0230	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3775	.3850	*
Shanghai—dol	.3400	.3450	*
India—rupee	.4105	.4105	.3650
Japan—yen	.3100	.3110	.4985
Java—florin	.6900	.6900	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987½	.4987½	.50
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.6425	.6425	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.4153	.4336	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0889	.0910	.1196
Chile—peso	.0975	.0975	.12165
Peru—Sol	.2062½	.2062½	.2800
Uruguay—peso	.8116	.8116	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.02½	1.02¾	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2788	.2290	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Financial: News and Comment

Spend Borrowings To Make Profits Is Tugwell Answer

New Deal Spokesman Says Five Billions Cheap Price for Recovery

The spending of billions of borrowed dollars to bring about recovery is really an investment to restore the economic well-being of the nation, says Rexford G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, in an article in the current issue of the monthly magazine American. "The country, as a whole, will pay its debt out of the profits it will make by spending now the money it is borrowing," is the answer of this New Deal spokesman to the question heading the article, "How Shall We Pay for All This?"

Discussing the recovery plan, he says in part:

"If we can spend $5,000,000,000 and make our economic machine operate so that we can turn our national income back toward $80,000,000,000 a year, instead of $40,000,000,000, the costs will be more than offset; our nation will profit $40,000,000,000 a year.

"In short, if by spending $5,000,000,000 we can cause the national machine to increase its income by $40,000,000,000, the repayment of the $5,000,000,000 is a minor matter.

"To re-create buying power among factory workers and farmers, some $5,000,000,000 are being spent as fast as needed. The Government had to go into debt that much. There was was no other way to start the economic machine functioning again and, in the meantime, keep our citizens from hunger and cold.

Taxes Will Repay Loans

"Most of the expenditures for recovery are already either specifically provided for by taxes or are loans which legitimately must be repaid. For example, the farm adjustment program is to be paid for by taxes on the processing of farm products. These taxes are now being collected. Farm credits are loans to the farmers, not gifts. The same holds true of advances to home owners, to states and municipalities from public works funds, and to banks and insurance companies by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The carrying charges on these loans have been provided for through taxes.

"Approximately $7,000,000,000 may be spent this year. This is a staggering sum.

"It means that every time your watch ticks off a second the Government has spent $200.

"Great as the expenditure is, however, the debt will be repaid quickly and easily if the recovery measures are successful. Government taxes come out of the national income. Double that national income, as we expect the recovery efforts eventually to do, and the government revenues, without increase in the present rate of taxation, will also double. And out of the $40,000,000,000 increase, the one-eighth spent for recovery will hardly be noticed.

If Measures Fail

"The reader has probably been saying, 'Every statement here is conditioned on recovery. As I see it, if the recovery measures fail we'll be bankrupt.'

"Frankly, if all the recovery measures fail, the Government will be more than bankrupt; it will be discredited. In these critical times means must be found to relieve distress. If this Administration cannot, some other will be given a mandate to try.

"The present Administration may be likened to a receivership, trying to reorganize a failed business, using what it can of the old methods and injecting new ideas. But when receiverships fail to resuscitate business, that business ceases to exist, and a new company occupies the old site. That is our present predicament.

"The recovery plan is one way to get back to prosperity. If it costs $10,000,000,000 over three years to set us on a basis of $80,000,000,000 instead of $40,000,000,000 of income a year, our effort will have cost us comparatively little. We shall have spent an average of $3,300,000,000 a year to gain $40,000,000,000. If you think about the country instead of any individual sacrifice which may be involved, this is worth working for heart and soul."

Trade Activity Rises According To Moody's Index

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Statistics appearing during the last week indicated a tendency toward a rise in business activity, partly in response to inflation sentiment, according to Moody's index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	C'r'l'd'gs	Elec	Steel	Comb
Latest week	55.8	101.4	36.1	64.4
Prev. week	56.2	98.6	32.6	62.5
Month ago	58.3	101.7	50.2	70.1
Year ago	51.9	95.4	24.8	57.4
1933 high	63.7	109.2	78.1	83.7
1933 low	45.6	88.7	15.5	50.5

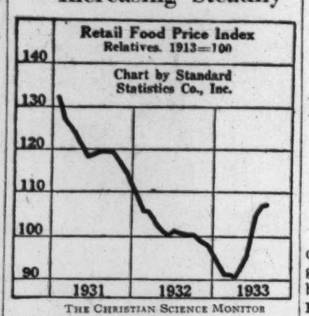
(1928 weekly average equals 100)

Five-and-Ten-Cent-Store Sales Increase

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Preliminary estimates of retail sales through five-and-ten-cent stores were shown by Department of Commerce figures today to have increased 5.9 per cent in October, 1933 as compared with October, 1932.

An increase of 4.08 per cent over September of this year also was shown, which experts said was less of a seasonal increase than is normally expected in October.

Retail Food Prices Increasing Steadily



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RETAIL food prices have increased steadily since spring, and are now about where they were in the early months of 1932.

Cotton Industry Now Interested In the Far East

China Gets Credit. Japan Boycotts India and May Have to Buy From U. S.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—The attention of the cotton trade is being directed to an unusual degree to conditions and possible developments in the Orient. The extension of a credit by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by which China may purchase up to 800,000 bales of American cotton, the boycott of Indian cotton by Japan and the consequent possibility that Japanese spinners may have to buy 1,200,000 or 1,400,000 bales of American and other growths in place of Indian, and the drive by Japanese to capture cloth trade in the Near East, Africa and South America to take the place of Indian business cut off by the high Indian tariff are only some of the phases of the situation in the Orient which are regarded as being of major significance to the raw cotton industry in this country.

The 800,000 bales of American cotton which the Nanking Government could buy under the $40,000,000 R.F.C. credit for cotton purchases at the rate of 10 cents a pound is more than Chinese mills have ever consumed of the American staple in any full season except in 1931-32, and its consumption of 918,000 bales of American cotton in that season was due chiefly to a shortage of competing growths.

In years when there have been normal crops of Chinese and Indian cotton, the Chinese mills have used only 250,000 to 350,000 bales of American cotton a year. The Chinese crop this year is reported to be one of the largest on record, and the trade is watching to see how China can consume any large portion of the 800,000 bales of loan cotton without neglecting its own crop.

A complication which enters into the Chinese situation is that Chinese spinners normally buy about 350,000 equivalent 500-pound bales of Indian cotton, but about 40 per cent of the Chinese spinning industry is owned by Japanese, and the Japanese-owned mills in China have joined with the mills in Japan in boycotting Indian cotton in retaliation against the 75 per cent duty imposed by India on imports of non-British cotton cloth. If Japan and India do not come to terms, and the Japanese boycott on Indian cotton is continued, this would presumably lead the Japanese spinners in China to use American cotton in part in place of Indian. But even this additional demand, it is pointed out, would not absorb the full 800,000 bales of American loan cotton except over an extended period.

NRA Expected To Help Conditions In Leather Trade

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Despite the fact that shoe leather wears out about as fast in bad times as in good times, the leather industry, despite a fair rate of operation through the depression years, had incurred some large deficits before the general situation brightened with 1933.

The shoe industry, like textiles, has been struggling with excess capacity and intensive competition among the some 700 manufacturers throughout the country.

Some trade authorities, therefore, look to the organization of the industry under the NRA to bring order out of chaos. It is suggested that it may be found advisable, in view of the large excess capacity, to put a prohibition upon the installation of new equipment, as the cotton textile industry has done.

Total output of footwear this year is estimated by Standard Statistics Company at approximately 345,000,000 pairs, and with a rising price level, operations have been profitable for many of the shoe and leather companies. The total output is the best since 1929, and not far under the high point reached that year. Nevertheless, it is estimated that the industry is equipped to turn out fully double that volume, so there is the constant temptation to try new forms of competition to keep plants running.

In line with seasonal tendencies, shoe production has been declining in recent weeks, and some trade quarters expect fourth quarter output may fall a little under the like period of last year, in view of the huge output in the summer months. Many plants, however, will soon start work on the lines for next spring, and after the turn of the year a resumption of active output is expected.

Export of Wheat Surplus to China To Begin Shortly

Part of $10,000,000 Shipment Leaves Portland in Another Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 18—Sales of wheat by the North Pacific Emergency Export Association, organized by producers and dealers of the Pacific northwest to move to foreign countries approximately 40,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat, now aggregate 2,250,000 bushels. The association operates under supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Announcement of J. J. Lavin of the Chinese Government agency of the purchase of his first cargo, which will be loaded in Portland within another week for Shanghai, marks the beginning of a big movement to China. The first load of Chinese Government wheat will be transported aboard the British motorship Olivebank, chartered for the purpose. She is the first of a rather extensive fleet of grain carriers which the Chinese Government expects to have file into the Columbia River during the next few months to load wheat under the terms of the $10,000,000 loan established by the United States some time ago.

Sale of the 2,250,000 bushels of wheat indicates a heavy movement of wheat-carrying steamers from the Columbia River. The business includes the cargoes sold to China, some for Ireland and smaller parcel shipments to Central and South America and to Japan. Included also are two full cargoes to the Atlantic and gulf coasts.

The possibility that the Portland docks would see much loading of grain this winter has added a distinct note of optimism in shipping circles. The grain going to Ireland, where northwest white wheat is wanted and is now within reach, will move some time in December, it is expected. The shipment will be carried by the Danish motorship Nordfarer and will be loaded at Tacoma, Wash.

The plan for moving surplus wheat calls for a subsidy from the Government, which will pay the difference between the domestic and the world prices. This spread though it is influenced by fluctuations, will average approximately 20 cents, dealers have explained.

Estimate Financial Advertising Space 19 P.C. Under 1932

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—Financial newspaper advertising, which has declined persistently since 1929 except for a temporary recovery last summer, suffered a further shrinkage of almost 27 per cent in the three months after the Securities Act of 1933 became effective on July 27, according to calculations made by Frazier Jelke & Co. It is estimated that for the whole year financial advertising in the 52 larger cities from which the figures came will decline 19 per cent as compared with the lean year of 1932, and paid financial space will be only about 25 per cent as much as in 1929.

The Securities Act subjects underwriters to penalties for making misleading statements in their prospectuses.

Advertising space used for financial purposes in newspapers aggregated only 4,128,000 agate lines in August, September and October compared with 5,646,000 agate lines in May, June and July.

On the basis of figures for the first 10 months and estimates of probable space requirements for the remainder of the year, Frazier Jelke & Co. states it may be assumed that financial advertising for 1933 will aggregate about 19,000,000 lines compared with 23,679,000 in 1932, 40,984,000 in 1931, 59,254,000 in 1930 and 74,178,000 in 1929.

"Because financial news is costly to gather, and quotation tables are expensive to prepare for publication, the decline in supporting advertising presents a serious problem for publishers," says Frazier Jelke & Co. "The newspaper reading public has been educated to expect a service which is not yielding a return commensurate with the cost. The Securities Act, in effect, seems to be penalizing the press."

North Dakota Wheat Embargo May Be Lifted

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 18 (AP)—A partial lifting of North Dakota's nearly month-old wheat embargo was in prospect today.

Gov. William Langer, who on Oct. 19 issued a proclamation forbidding shipment of all wheat from the State, prepared a new order, for probable issuance today, to permit movement from North Dakota of durum wheat. Out-of-state shipments of hard spring wheat still would be banned, however.

Modification of the embargo will follow closely upon rises in price of durum at Duluth, Minn., where the range has been from 35 cents to $1.04½ a bushel, which has made it possible for Canadian shippers to send in their durum despite a 42 cents a bushel tariff.

It was indicated in official circles the Governor's modification plan was due to the situation developing as a result of the Canadian grain movement.

Approximately 60,000,000 bushels have been tied up in North Dakota since the embargo.

Says Gold Will Go With World Clearance of Credit and Debt

Rochester Professor Asserts Standard Can Be Abandoned When Bankers Keep Equivalence of Exchange Values of Goods Produced

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—Gold movements of themselves do not insure a smooth flow of trade and easy adjustment to new conditions, Prof. William E. Dunkman of the University of Rochester says in a study on credit control and the gold standard, just issued by the Columbia University Press.

These movements are, in fact, likely to cause serious disturbances to the economic structure, Professor Dunkman points out.

"This, however, is the result of previous credit policies, which have permitted the development of maladjustments which may be brought to light by gold movements only after they have existed for some time," Professor Dunkman explains.

"The corrective measures are then likely to cause such serious maladjustments as to encourage efforts to avoid them. Gold is usually made the scapegoat and blamed for the ills that have befallen the community.

"The aim of credit control should be the avoidance of the development of maladjustments. The potentialities of the credit and banking system should not be abused, but should be employed in such a way as to accomplish the primary purpose of offsetting obligations; those which cannot be offset should not be incurred, thus avoiding the necessity of liquidating them in gold.

Overemphasizes Money System

"The functions of the gold standard cannot be discussed without specific attention to the proposals to abandon it. There are two main lines of approach. One emphasizes the shortage and maldistribution of gold. The other asserts that the abandonment of the gold standard clears the way for alternative means of securing an adjustment in the industrial and financial relations of one country with others and between various groups within a country.

"The first view oversimplifies the situation and places the emphasis on the wrong elements. In the 'MacMillan Report' the decline in prices is attributed to the maldistribution of gold. It should be obvious that the maldistribution is due to the course of trade and that this itself is maldistributed.

"That is to say, some goods are being disposed of without equivalent values flowing in the other direction and thus the banks are called upon to provide this value in the form of gold.

"The basic error in this view is an overemphasis on the monetary system and the assumption that a breakdown in financial relations causes a breakdown in trade and industry and prices. It arises out of a false analysis of money, through which credit is looked upon as a form of money in the sense of being a substitute for gold.

"The price level as the representative of the value of money becomes all important. Changes in the level of prices come to be looked upon as results of changes in the value of money. Realizing that little can be done to alter the supply of gold, it is hoped that the level of prices may be controlled through superficial regulation of the demand for gold.

"But the demand for gold cannot be regulated, for it is the result of the complex interaction of various groups in an exchange economy. But as long as the problem is dealt with in quantitative terms alone all of the intricate variations in reciprocal demands for goods, the variations in production, are averaged together in production indexes, price indexes and volume of credit.

Equivalence of Values

"There may come a time in the history of a country when its economic system becomes so badly adjusted that drastic measures need to be taken to help it get righted. By following a policy of neglect long enough, sufficient maladjustment may develop so that devaluation is a more expedient method of meeting the situation than is contraction of credit. But the situation should be recognized for what it is, a partial repudation of debts all around. The country must then set to work to correct the difficulties.

"When we can find an economic system based on the division of labor, in which concerted intelligent action of industrialists, farmers and bankers can keep an equivalence of exchange values of the goods produced, then the gold standard can be abandoned. Until then it serves the useful purposes of pointing out maladjustments and forcing the readjustments necessary. This is the real problem behind the management of money.

"Reasoning quantitatively, the time for the abandonment of the gold standard seems much closer. For since most of our media of exchange are credit instruments, it seems reasonable to suppose that gold might be dispensed with altogether. The world seems to worship gold when it forms the largest element in the monetary system, but as Keynes says, 'When gods are no longer seen in a yellow panoply walking the earth, we begin to rationalize them; and it is not long before there is nothing left.'

"The way in which gold will disappear will be through the organization of banking in such a manner that the clearance of credit and debt can take place over the whole world, and this can take place only when the management of credit is so conducted that the clearance actually does take place."

News Notes—Southwest

Texas—In the land of the longhorn there are more squeaking boots and shoes than there have been in the last 10 years. This indicates that business in the Lone Star State is getting better. If there is anything a Texan is positively interested in, it's his boots and hat. Next come hardware and furniture. Establishments selling these goods report increased sales. Many banks report deposits heavier, while many retail stores say business is better than it has been in any fall since 1930.

NRA—The Blue Eagle has plenty of room to fly around in Texas but it has managed to alight in many places, much to general satisfaction. In the cotton-growing counties considerable money has been received for the crop through the Government's plow-under program. Texas, by the way, is the largest cotton-growing State. The Government has also been helping the hog raisers. Good crops of wool and mohair have brought much better prices than last year. Lambs are bringing better prices and while the pecan crop this fall is only fair, prices are holding up well.

Arizona—From the broad plains and grassy mountain sides of the man-made State of Arizona comes word that economic conditions have held up well during the last year. Ranges have sustained their cattle and sheep and the prices for their products have been above those of 1932. Unemployment is diminishing, partially credited to work that has been inaugurated with the aid of national or state funds. Arizona cotton this year will amount to about 82,000 bales, of which 15,000 bales will be Pima long staple, a superior variety developed on Indian lands.

Arizona Wheat, etc.—Wheat has yielded especially well. Citrus crops, mainly from around Phoenix and Yuma, are heavy and of exceptional quality. Lettuce and cantaloupes bring millions of dollars return to southern Arizona growers. Dates have become an important crop around Phoenix, bringing prices above those of the imported fruit and believed to be of superior quality. Seedless grapes are shipped in early summer.

Arizona Mining—The low price of copper, partially due to foreign competition, has retarded somewhat the State's commercial and industrial operations. Arizona's metal output will be hardly more than in the previous year, when the State's copper, lead, zinc, gold and silver production was valued at only $13,172,871 compared with $40,144,674 in 1931. The by-product, gold, however, will show an increase over the 1932 total of $1,319,690.

Mexico City—The "free zone" declared into existence by a decree of President Abelardo Rodriquez for the northernmost region of Lower California is expected by officials and economic experts to develop a real boom in the peninsula's industrial and trade activity. The border port of Tijuana and the coastal port of Ensenada are expected to receive especial benefits, while other towns are expected to acquire a greater importance to trade and tourist travel. Ensenada looks for an important revival of maritime commerce, the port being right on the route of the principal coastwise steamship lines. Trade with the United States is expected to rise sharply since business men north of the border have been seeking precisely such facilities as are made possible under the free zone action.

Lower California—Lower California, with natural resources in abundance, has been for years one of the Mexican Government's great problems. Its distance from the center of things in the republic and the fact that vast areas have lain idle because of unexploited concessions granted in the last century to foreigners, are among causes for backwardness of the territory. The recent policy of the agricultural ministry in repossessing these idle tracts for the public domain, providing them with irrigation and colonizing them, is helping to bring out the possibilities of that neck of land just south of the "Sunshine State."

Business Conditions—General business conditions in the Southwest are showing sound improvement, according to a number of indices used to determine current conditions. Building permits showed a big increase during October, the value exceeding that for any month since March, 1932. Water commerce was about $10,000,000 higher in October compared with the like month of a year ago and somewhat higher in tonnage. Truck crops are in good condition, although the hot spell in October caused some damage to vegetables. Strikes in certain areas have hindered somewhat, but cool weather has enabled farmers to keep their produce without appreciable loss. The Los Angeles livestock market held fairly steady in October, with slight declines in hog prices. Lumber receipts in coastwise trade were slightly under the average for the preceding nine months, but approximately 50 per cent greater than for the like month a year ago.

Carolina Textile Industry Leading In Spindle Hours

Rise From Insignificant Position to Surpass Other Sections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. S.—From an insignificant position in the textile industry to leadership of all other sections in point of active spindle hours—that is the record of the textile industry in the Piedmont Carolinas, which has operated slightly more than 80,000,000,000 spindle hours, or over 71 per cent of the total hours a year in recent years, and is fast getting on its feet again with the NRA textile code.

Twenty-five years ago some half a dozen or so great textile concerns of New England built branch plants in the Piedmont section. There had been a number of plants built by local capital before this, but the coming south of these plants, largely through invitations from railroads, marked the real beginning of the present great industrial development of the area.

Today, and almost before the Piedmont area realizes it—much less the nation as a whole—the territory has reached a commanding national place in the number of cotton spindles operated.

It was not until five years ago, however, that great attention was attracted when, at a cost of about $10,000,000, the Pelzer mill interests of South Carolina were purchased by some leading mill operators in New England.

This deal was promptly followed by the purchase by outside interests of other mills in the area and the building of new plants until within two years an investment of about $150,000,000 of outside money was made by cotton mill interests.

Textile Operations

Textile operations in the Piedmont Carolinas have grown from the success of small plants in the area which were established between 1810 and 1830, the exact dates of the establishment not being known.

In a very small way the manufacture of cotton began in this section as early as 1790. This, however, was only experimental and sporadic. In 1816 a group of capitalists in the section built factories for the spinning of cotton thread, one of which contained 700 spindles.

While, heretofore, New England has led all other parts of the United States in cotton manufacturing equipment, on March 1, 1927, there were 184,738 more spindles in the southern area than in New England mills.

A directory, compiled by the Southern Railway which serves the Piedmont area, lists over 1000 textile plants of all kinds in operation at points served by the Southern, operating more than 13,200,000 spindles, 267,352 looms and 48,850 knitting machines.

Industrial growth in the area is being recorded even yet.

In 1932, the hardest period for the Piedmont Carolinas in recent years, the Southern Power Company, which serves the area, reports 36 new cotton manufacturing or related plants established and 18 additions were made to established enterprises.

Manufacture Profitable

That cotton manufacturing is profitable in the section, under trade conditions which compel shutting down or curtailment in other parts of the country is shown by records for the years 1926 and 1932.

In 1926, a slump year, Carolina mills consumed 4,757,902 bales of cotton, or 71.16 per cent of the total consumption of the United States, while mills in all other states used only 1,928,562 bales, or 28.84 per cent of the cotton consumed. In 1926, the mills with 17,936,264 spindles in place, operated 61,520,349,55 spindle hours, while mills in other states, with 19,468,208 spindles in place, operated 35,480,024,187 spindle hours. In other words, Carolina mills, with 47.95 per cent of the spindles worked 63.42 per cent of the total spindle hours in that year.

Two North Carolina cities—Charlotte and Gastonia—and Spartanburg, S. C., are the dominating centers is the textile industry in so far as the number of mills within 25 and 75 mile radii are concerned. The greatest number of spindles will be found in or near Greenville, S. C., however.

An extensive survey shows that within a 50-mile radius of Gastonia over 350 cotton mills are found with a total of 4,956,970 spindles, while the same distance from Greenville 175 mills are found with spindles totaling 4,215,194.

New Industrialism

An abundance of resources has contributed as much or more to the springing of this new industrialism in what was once a rich farming section as any other factor, although the vast water power resources bringing cheaper power has undoubtedly brought in numerous new plants that would otherwise have been located elsewhere. Other factors are the low cost of living and adequate transportation facilities.

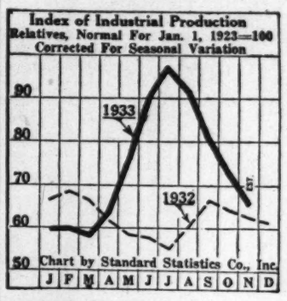
There is a different atmosphere in the Piedmont Carolinas today—employees, who have toiled these many years to clothe millions, look clean and brighter, and even the operators themselves look to the New Deal with hope—for prosperity seems to be on its way to America's youngest industrial giant once again.

Canadian Farm Products To U. S. Increase 192 P. C.

OTTAWA, Nov. 18 (AP)—The exports of Canadian farm products to the United States in October was valued at $1,397,494 compared with $476,787 in October last year, an increase of 192 per cent, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics revealed.

The largest increase was in wool, from $156 to $275,280

Industrial Trend Points Downward



INDUSTRIAL activity, as measured by the Standard Statistics Company index of production, promises to recede to the lowest level this month, after allowance for normal seasonal trends, attained in any month since last April.

In contrast with a peak of 96.8 reached in July, this year, the first tentative estimate of the November index places it at 65.8.

This compares with 72.3 in October and 62.5 in November, 1932.

NRA Program Has Given Oil Farmer Extra $25,000,000

May Receive $100,000,000 Should Crude Rentals Become Higher

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK—Certain interests which have been active in pointing out that the NRA has failed the farmer should examine the beneficial results that have accrued to the oil farmer as a result of the code. This point of view is set forth in the current T. S. Hose review of the oil industry which shows that since the national Administration through Secretary Ickes took control of the industry the farmer in the oil industry has received $25,000,000 more than he would have received had prices of crude oil remained the same as they were during May and June of this year.

"It was not expected," says the review, "that wonders would be wrought overnight nor were there any such claims made, yet the farmer, from whose land oil is being produced, and who receives as rental one barrel out of every eight that are produced without cost to himself, has received in the 19 weeks since the Administration took control $25,768,449 additional.

"During May and June the price of crude was 20 cents a barrel. It has gradually increased to $1 a barrel at the well. Should the price of crude continue at $1, and it is likely to go higher in the near future, the oil farmers will have received in increased rentals by July 1, 1934, more than $100,000,000 more than they would have received had oil remained at the June, 1933, price. This income is free from overhead. It is all clear spending power. This increase is equivalent to the wheat farmer making a net profit of 16 2-3 cents a bushel on wheat. It has been felt in the oil-producing areas, both in increased retail and wholesale sales and increased demand for farm implements, motortrucks and automobiles.

"Oil, because of its very nature, is the easiest of all our commodities to control. It has been the first to come back, and this increased spending power is a tremendous stride toward our return to prosperity. Without the intervention of the Administration in the oil industry, crude would probably have been 10 cents a barrel and instead of an increase in 19 weeks of in excess of $25,000,000, the farmers' rental would have been decreased $4,243,000.

Holds Government Financing Reduces Use of Acceptances

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—Government financing under the emergency agencies and the use of bank cash instead of credit has reduced the volume of outstanding bankers' acceptances on commodities, according to a report by Mr. Robert H. Bean, executive secretary of the American Acceptance Council here. The volume of acceptances at the end of October showed an increase for the month of $21,642,261 which is almost exactly the increase for September.

The total acceptance volume for the year is $3,790,945, which is a gain over last year of $38,170,576.

Mr. Bean holds that the use of acceptance credits to finance the shipment of staple commodities is not up to previous years as is shown by the moderate gains which have been made since the beginning of the crop moving season.

Wheat Exports Advance Sharply in Nov. 11 Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, Nov. 18—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended Nov. 11, totaled 5,252,648 bushels, as compared with 3,557,429 bushels in the previous week and 7,136,603 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 75,714,334 bushels, as against 117,143,221 bushels for the like period a year ago.

Canadian Orders Being Switched To United States

Britain Loses Trade as Rise in Pound Upsets Ottawa Agreements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Canada, Nov. 18—The diversion of trade to British Empire channels which was sought in the Ottawa agreements of August, 1932, and which was materially assisted by the exchange situation then prevailing is being rapidly upset by the depreciating American dollar and the rising pound.

Large orders of coal and other competitive commodities are being switched from Britain to the United States by alert Canadian importers.

The customs department is watching the situation closely with the intention of applying a currency dump against American products if the American dollar falls much below the Canadian par. The Monitor was assured by the department, however, that no such step would be taken unless the levels of the last two or three days were materially changed.

At the time of the Ottawa agreements the British pound could be purchased for $3.95, while the American dollar was at a substantial premium.

Now the situation is quite reversed and importers from Britain must pay as high as $5.35 for their pound, while the American dollar could be bought yesterday for as little as 96 cents Canadian.

Several Canadian municipalities are finding the depreciated American dollar a substantial relief to their budget. The total Canadian obligations in New York for December are reported to be nearly $17,000,000. As compared with adverse exchange rates of nearly 20 per cent not long ago, these can be settled at par or better.

However, it is not all advantage, Canadian exporters, especially of pulp and paper products, are finding the situation quite expensive, as their shipments yield considerably less.

Loans on Homes Show Increase In Last Six Months

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A steady general rise in the number of building permits for city residential construction in the last six weeks is credited partially to the effect of the NRA program, in the opinion of Investors Syndicate of Minneapolis.

But even more significant, perhaps, is a statement issued by this company, which makes first mortgage loans on owner-occupied homes in 20 cities of the United States and Canada. During the first two months after the NRA began operating, Investors Syndicate made six times as many loans as it dod in the orresponding period last year.

This period—Sept. 1 to Nov. 1—was the peak period for such loans during 1929, but it is interesting to note that the number of loans during 1933 is almost one-third as great as during 1929.

The average amount of such loans has reduced in size, however. The average residence loan for the like period during 1929 was $4498, in 1932 it was $3400, and the present average is $3143.

Los Angeles, Calif., shows the greatest activity; Atlanta, Ga., comes second; Houston, Texas, is third; while Vancouver, B. C. and Oakland, Calif., are tied for fourth place.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Dec. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Dec. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15

Southern League Makes Startling New Rule Change

Association Attempting to Prevent Intentional Base on Balls

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 18 (AP)—Minor league baseball officials traveling homeward today from their annual convention here debated the Southern Association's startling new rule designed to prevent the issuance of intentional bases on balls to heavy hitters in the pinches.

The rule, adopted yesterday, provides that when two are out and one or more runners are on base, the pitching of four straight balls means that "any and all runners shall advance two bases, except in the event that both second and third bases are occupied, the runner on third shall score and the runner on second shall advance to third."

Baseball men said the change perhaps was the most radical since the leagues legislated against the spitter the emery ball and other trick pitching deliveries 13 years ago. Some said they did not believe the national playing rules committee would permit it. But W. G. Bramham of Durham, N. C., president of the Minor League Association and a member of the national rules committee, expressed the belief "the committee won't attempt to force the Southern League to change the regulation."

The Southern Association vote for the experiment was reported to have been unanimous. The unexpected action was taken at a special league session on the final day of the national meeting. Its purpose is to increase the game's popularity.

As the rule now stands, it would apply even if one or two strikes had come over the plate before the four straight balls were thrown. Club representatives said, however, that they had not intended that effect and undoubtedly would change the wording at a subsequent meeting.

More than 30 trades were announced at the meeting, most of them involving, however, minor league clubs. Transfers of still other players were in the making, but officials decided to wait until they returned home to make the announcements.

The Western League, with Denver and Pueblo members again after a year's absence, reëlected Dale D. Gear of Topeka, Kan., president.

Among player transactions announced were:

Brooklyn Dodgers purchased Art Herring, right-handed pitcher, from Beaumont of the Texas League. Herring was with Detroit last year.

Portland of the Pacific Coast League purchased Eldon Breese, catcher and outfielder, from Topeka of the Western League.

Toronto of the International League traded Erwin Brame, right-handed pitcher formerly with the Pittsburgh Pirates, to the Missions of the Pacific Coast League for Bob Cole, left-handed pitcher.

British Club Rugger Now Claims a New Star

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A new star has soared into the firmament of British club Rugger since G. S. Sturtridge of Australia made his first appearance at stand-off half in the Rosslyn Park team. Sturtridge has played in "big" football in his own country. He is a magnificent runner and he has also a splendid pair of hands. He played an important part in the Park's recent victory over Richmond by 32 points to 0.

In Britain, the backbone of Rugby football is interclub play, which is conducted, generally speaking, without reference to tournaments. The Rugby player, on leaving school, does not find himself circumscribed as, under the rules of the Rugby Union, the majority of clubs take no part in league or cup competitions, although such things are known among the hospitals and in university college rugger. Each club fulfills a schedule to suit its own requirements, one match has no bearing on another, and winning is not therefore a vitally serious consideration. Professionalism, outside the Rugby League in northern England, is taboo.

In the absence of widespread professionalism, the amateurs in Rugby get all the limelight, and a reflection, of course, falls upon the clubs and schools of the players, especially when the clubs are "Old Boy" sides, with membership confined to ex-students of the same schools.

New Zealand Rugby Tour

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The secretary of the English Rugby Football Union, Engineer-Commander S. F. Coopper, has announced that the New Zealand Rugby Union has accepted the invitation of the controlling bodies of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, to tour the British Isles in the season of 1935-36 instead of 1936-37 as originally arranged. The "All Blacks" were last here in 1924-25 when they won every match they played and totaled 654 points against a mere 89. The visit before this was as far back as 1905. On that tour the only match they lost was against Wales. Their points aggregate then was 830 for, and 89 against.

Jack McLean's Tour

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Jack McLean, the Scottish amateur golf champion, who is also holder of the Irish open championship, is to make a tour of the United States this winter. He plans to sail at the beginning of 1934. He will tour with Walter C. Hagen and will have four months' experience playing in the principal American tournaments. According to present plans he will return with the American Walker Cup team that is expected here next summer.

The Editor's Puzzle

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The battle of Waterloo,
on which England and
France were fought
in 1815 on French soil,
although it was a great
historic event, it did
not need more than a
third of a column in
a well-known London paper.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Baron-McLaughlin Reach Final Round

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—The two seeded leaders came through to the finals of the national fall scratch squash tennis tournament at the Columbia University Club, though each dropped a game in the best in five match. Milton Baron of the City Athletic Club, No. 3 in the national ranking, defeated Frank R. Hanson Jr., Columbia University Club, No. 7, 15—10, 16—18, 15—1, 15—9, and Edward G. McLaughlin, also of the home club, who ranked sixth, eliminated Frank Barry Ryan Jr., Yale Club, No. 9, 12—15, 15—9, 15—11.

Baron, far ahead of his usual early season form, found hard work to overcome the Columbia player, who was also greatly improved over two weeks ago. All the way through the match, Baron was trying various methods to keep on the offense and time after time shifted his game to meet the adeptness of Hanson, who ran up leads in practically every game after the first, only to have the ranking player change his style and run away with all but the second game. In the first two games Baron utilized his soft ball fade-away with success, until a sudden solution by Hanson of the problem of handling it, gave him the second game after Baron was leading at 13—11. Then Baron suddenly started to hit hard, and scoring nicks frequently, won the next two games and the match.

The match between Ryan and McLaughlin was a battle of hitters throughout, and at first Ryan had the advantge, winning the first game, but McLaughlin was soon up to his old time form, and the balance of the match was all in his favor.

The final round will be played on Monday, with Baron a strong favorite to succeed Harry F. Wolf, national champion, and winner a year ago. The summary:

National Fall Scratch Squash Tennis Tournament—Semifinal Round

Milton Baron, City Athletic Club, defeated Frank R. Hanson Jr., Columbia University Club, 15—10, 16—18, 15—1, 15—9.

Edward G. McLaughlin, Columbia University Club, defeated Frank B. Ryan Jr., Yale Club, 12—15, 15—9, 15—9, 15—11.

Harvard Scores Chess Victory Over Army

The Harvard chess team defeated the West Point chess team 4 to 2 in a match played in the Tower Room of Lowell House recently. Duplicating their success over a Dartmouth team, the Crimson experts won three games, drew two and lost only one in a six-board match.

The first game to finish was won by H. E. Schroeder '36, Harvard, from S. W. Foote '35, West Point, who lost his Queen in complications on his eighteenth move, and resigned on his thirty-third. Somewhat later P. Frankel '37, Harvard, and J. W. Romlein '36, West Point, were drawing a Rooks and Pawns ending.

Meanwhile, C. J. Tannenbaum '34, Harvard, was winning from M. D. Pedersen '35, West Point; and A. Ashman '35, West Point, was rescuing a difficult Rook ending from B. Hickman '36, Harvard, who was forced to draw by perpetual check just when victory seemed within his grasp.

The decisive game was between E. Marchand '36, Harvard, and B. Maury '34, West Point. The former won a pawn early, and later the exchange, but was subjected to a threatening attack on his uncastled king. This he parried expertly, however, and his opponent resigned when he embarked on an unsound combination. The last game to finish was at board one, where M. M. Kallman '36, West Point, finally capitalized V. L. Eaton's overaggressive tactics, and scored a well-played victory in 36 moves.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	3	0	1	12	8	6
Windsor	2	0	1	10	4	4
London	2	0	2	6	9	4
Syracuse	1	0	2	4	5	2
Buffalo	1	0	2	6	8	2
Cleveland	1	0	2	5	9	2

Result Nov. 17

London 1, Syracuse 0.

London Defeats Syracuse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Nov. 18—London Tecumsehs scored a 1-to-0 victory over the Syracuse Stars in the second local game of the International Hockey League season here last night. Holway scored the only goal on a pass from Frank Waite early in the first periods. Tecumsehs showed marked improvement over their recent performance at Windsor when they were beaten, 6 to 0. Harvey Rockburn, defenseman for Windsor Bulldogs, was in a London uniform for the game. He was loaned to London for the evening because of the club's shortage of defense players.

Greater New York Three-Cushion Billiard Standing

	Won	Lost	Best game	High run
E. Ralph Greenleaf	5	1	42	7
Alfred De Oro	5	2	34	9
Kinrey Matsuyama	5	2	22	8
Arthur Woods	5	3	32	7
Harry Wakefield	2	7	51	7
Joseph Procita	1	8	62	8

Greenleaf Has Narrow Escape

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—E. Ralph Greenleaf is still in the lead in the Greater New York three-cushion billiard championship as the result of yesterday's games at the Greenleaf Academy, but had a narrow escape from defeat at the hands of Joseph Procita in the only game he played. The score was 40 to 39 and the game went to 60 innings, with each making a best run of 4. Arthur Woods substituted for him in the evening game, and defeated Harry Wakefield easily, 40 to 25 in 47 innings, making a high run of 6 to 4 for Wakefield.

Hake's Third Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—For the third year in succession H. A. Hake, of the Share and Loan Department, bettered the record when winning the annual 25-mile road walk of the London Stock Exchange A. C. at Hayes recently. Hake won easily in 3h. 51m. 56s., which is 7m. 50s. faster than the record he set up 12 months ago. A. H. Foster (Messrs. Greener, Dreyfus & Co.) was second in 3h. 59m. 17s., and S. H. Schlesinger (Messrs. Berger and Gosschalk), winner of the Stock Exchange London-to-Brighton walk in 1930, was third, 4h. 7m. 32s.

Sea Gulls Defeated, 10 to 1

HALIFAX, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Halifax Wolverines overwhelmed the Atlantic City Sea Gulls, 10 to 1, last night, to give the Unied States amateur hockey champions their first defeat of their tour of the maritime provinces. In two previous games the Sea Gulls had beaten the St. John Beavers and tied the Moncton Hawks.

Mitchell Chosen Captain

Richard C. Mitchell '36 of Waltham, Mass., has been elected captain of next year's football team at Northeastern University, it is announced. Mitchell, who prepared for Northeastern at Waltham High and Bucksport Academy, plays regular right end on the eleven.

By-Plays

A Chinese in English Soccer League

PLAYERS of many nationalities are represented among the members of the 88 teams operating in the English Association Football League, but to Frank Soo falls the distinction of being the first Chinese to perform. Soo made his league début when appearing for Stoke City in a recent match at Middlesbrough. He is 19 years of age, and before joining Stoke 18 months ago he played for the Prescott Cables team, a Lancashire Combination side. On the field of play he occupies the inside-left position. The son of a Chinese laundry proprietor, Soo was born at Buxton, Derbyshire, Eng.

Turkish Cantab Weight-Putter

It appears likely that Ali Youssouf Irfan, a Turk now in residence at Cambridge University, will not only win the weight-put event for his university in the annual match with Oxford next March, but that he will shatter the record that has stood for 32 years. In the recent freshmen's sports, Irfan gracefully and effortlessly heaved the 16-pound weight 42ft. 7in. This distance is little inferior to the record of Wesley W. Coe, who in 1902 had a put of 43ft. 10in. when winning for Oxford. Irfan, age 21 years, is at Fitzwilliam House studying English with a view to becoming a teacher of English at a Turkish university on his return to that country. Since he came under the eye of Dr. R. S. Woods, a British Olympic athlete and British weight-put champion in 1924, Irfan has improved considerably. The Turk stands 5ft. 11in., has a chest measurement of 41in., and turns the scale at 202 pounds.

South African Tennis Tour

The South African Lawn Tennis Union has sanctioned the tour of South Africa of a team of men's lawn tennis players under the patronage of the International Club of Great Britain. The team, consisting of R. K. Tinkler, G. L. Rogers, E. Maier and André Gentien, will leave England at the end of November and return Jan. 1. During the brief stay, the I. C. team will meet representative South African sides at Durban, Johannesburg and Cape Town. The tourists are well blended with youth and experience. Rogers is champion of Ireland and Maier is the titleholder in Spain. Both have represented their countries in Davis Cup competition. Tinkler is a young English player recently down from Oxford, where he gained his Blue for participation in the annual match against Cambridge, and Gentien is one of the younger members of the French school. A. Wallis Myers, secretary of the I. C. G. B., will captain the team. Myers was last in South Africa 22 years ago, when he skippered a British team that included C. P. Dixon, who 12 months later played a part in winning the Davis Cup from Australia at Melbourne.

American Athletes at Oxford

American students figured very conspicuously in the Oxford University seniors' and freshmen's sports at the Iffley Road track, here, recently. R. M. Brown, from Stanford University, won both the mile and half-mile events in the seniors' competitions, while W. H. Elkins, formerly of University of Texas, won the seniors' long and high jumps. E. F. Drake, a powerfully built athlete from Rutgers College, took second place in the senors' quarter-mile dash, and A. H. Garretson, Whitman College, and C. J. Hinman, Cornell University, impressed favorably while competing in the seniors' hurdles events. Other overseas athletes did well, and two Olympic Games swimmers—H. L. Lindo (Jamaica) and F. M. Bourne (McGill University, Canada)—were much to the fore. Lindo won the seniors' 100 and 440-yard dashes and Bourne was second in the seniors' half-mile run and third in the 220-yard low hurdles. W. G. A. Landale (Geelong, Australia) won the freshmen's high jump.

Famous Harriers Win in Track, Field

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Herne Hill Harriers and Blackheath Harriers—two famous running clubs—have been victorious, respectively, in the track section and the field event division of the Southern Amateur Athletic League. The league is an annual competition which evokes keen interest among athletic clubs in the London district.

Each club in membership with the S. A. A. L. is made responsible for organizing a part of the season's league program. The order of merit at the end of the campaign is determined by points earned.

The 1933 track contests produced a keen fight for first place, and the leading three teams in the final standing were spaced at intervals of only half a point. The Herne Hill men totaled 28, South London Harriers gained 27½, and Belgrave Harriers collected 27. Fourth place went to Polytechnic Harriers who earned 19. Southgate and Wood Green A. C. was fifth with 12.

In the field events section, where the standard of performances was below that on the track (as is usually the case in Britain) Blackheath Harriers were followed home by Polytechnic Harriers, with Belgrave Harriers third, and Southgate and Wood Green A. C. fourth. The points score of these clubs, in order of finishing, was 72½, 62½, 54 and 52½.

Over the Net

VIRGIL G. KIRBY, the South African Davis Cup lawn tennis player, has accepted a business appointment with a London city firm and has decided to settle in England. He was winner of the consolation tournament for the All-England Plate at the Wimbledon championships of 1931. Since Wimbledon this year the left-handed South African has won the South of England men's tourney at Eastbourne and many other important singles events. Partnered with G. Lyttleton Rogers, the Irish giant, Kirby won the recent English covered courts doubles championship at Queen's Club, London.

Kirby was ranked at No. 3 in South Africa behind N. G. Farquharson (No. 2) and C. J. J. Robbins for the year ending July 31, 1933. Kirby was No. 2 in 1932.

Jack Crawford, according to an Associated Press cable from Sydney, Australia, recently said he has no intention of turning professional. He also said he was looking forward hopefully to taking part in many more Davis Cup competitions.

Cobb Sets New Marks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLANDS, Eng.—Piloting his new 24-liter car, J. R. Cobb set up two new world's records on the famous racing track here recently. They were for the mile and kilometer from a standing start. His time for the mile was 35.115s., and the mean speed—runs in opposite directions—was 102.52 m.p.h. For the kilometer his time was 25.384s. and the mean speed was 141.844 k.p.h. The previous record for the mile from a standing start was by Kaye Don here, July 1, 1929. On that occasion he was driving a 12-cylinder car and his speed was 100.77 m.p.h. The previous record for the kilometer (standing start) was established by the late J. G. Parry-Thomas with a speed of 139.860 kilometers an hour. Parry-Thomas drove a 12-cylinder Thomas-Special. Cobb's figures are, of course, subject to official ratification before they can be included as world's records.

Oxford Elects Chalk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng.—F. G. H. Clark of Uppingham School and Brasenose College, has been elected captain of the Oxford University Cricket Club for the ensuing season. He succeeds B. W. Hone, Adelaide University, Australia and New College, who, in addition to cricket, gained his colors for lawn tennis. The new secretary to occupy the position vacated by Chalk is D. F. Walker. Walker came from the same school and is in residence at the same college as Chalk. Like his new captain, Walker is a field hockey blue.

Detroit Picks Lakeland

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 18 (AP)—Detroit's American League baseball team will establish its spring training camp at Lakeland, Fla., this coming year, Charles F. Navin, club secretary, announced last night. Last year the Tigers trained at San Antonio, Texas, and the change has been decided upon to put the Tigers closer to big league competition during the training season, Navin said.

Red Sox Release Gooch

Johnny Gooch of the Boston Red Sox, a veteran catcher, has been given his unconditional release it was announced yesterday at Fenway Park. Gooch is hopeful of signing with some minor league club, possibly in the Southern Association. The Red Sox secured him in January from the Nashville club.

Cricket Test Dates For 1934 Announced

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The red-letter days of 1934 for cricket lovers the world over will be June 8, June 22, July 6, July 20, and Aug. 18. These are the dates on which the five test matches between England and Australia will begin at Nottingham, Lord's, Manchester, Leeds, and The Oval.

The "Cornstalks" will leave for England on March 26, after playing one match in Tasmania and another at Perth. En route for the Motherland a match will be played in Ceylon. The team is scheduled to arrive on April 26. Before embarking for home on Sept. 29 the Australians have a strenuous program to complete. This includes 27 matches apart from the five tests.

Harold Bushby will be the manager of the tourists and he will receive £650 for his trouble. One hundred pounds of this will be paid before departure, £400 while in England, and £150 on return. Each of the players is to receive £600 in payments of £100, £350, and £150. The minimum gate charge for the tests matches will be 3s. 0d. for the London grounds (Lord's and The Oval, and 2s. 6d. for those in the provinces. Each of the county matches will have a fixed rate of 2s. 0d., excepting in the case of Derbyshire, where the fee will be 1s. 0d.

New Interference Rule Is Drawn Up by Can-Am

The directors and club presidents of the Canadian-American Hockey League met in the Hotel Manger last night, adopted a 13-player limit, including the goaltender, and drew up a new interference rule. James E. Dooley of Providence presided over the meeting.

The new rule reads as follows: "A goal crease shall be drawn on the ice with red lines five feet at right angles from each goal post and five feet in front of each goal post. No player shall be allowed in this crease unless the puck is in this area. For violations of this rule the referee shall order a beside-the-net face-off."

Other present at the meeting were: Arthur H. Ross of the Boston Cubs, Jean Dubuc of Providence, Nathan Podoloff of New Haven, Rudolph Fried of Philadelphia and Lucien Garneau of Quebec.

Cambridge Elects Human

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—At the recent meeting of the Cambridge University Cricket Club, J. H. Human of Repton School and Clare College, was elected captain for the season of 1934. Human has topped the university batting averages for the past two years and he is also a useful bowler. At the present time he is touring India with the Marylebone Cricket Club team under the captaincy of D. R. Jardine. The newly-elected secretary is R. de W. K. Winlaw, who has performed for Surrey in the intercounty championship. Winlaw is a product of Winchester School and is now at St. St. John's College. He is the captain of the Cambridge University Association Football Club.

1934 Yachting Fixtures

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Plans for several of next summer's yacht racing fixtures were announced last night as the North American Yacht Racing Union held its annual meeting and reëlected all of last year's officers. Thomas K. Wade of Toronto announced that his club, the Royal Canadian, again had challenged the Rochester Yacht Club for a race for Canada's Cup. The Sears Cup races for the junior championship will be held under the auspices of the Vineyard Sound Yacht Club the last week in August and the national women's championship will be sailed off Marion, Mass., about Sept. 10. An international event for 14 dinghies is planned to be held at Toronto.

Washington vs. Cubs in April

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Clark C. Griffith said today that he had arranged for his American League champions, the Washington Nationals, to meet the Chicago National League Cubs in two April training baseball games. They will be played in Chicago on April 7 and 8. The Nationals' president is trying to arrange other preseason games, but the New York Giants, who beat Washington for the world championship, will not be on the schedule.

Carleton College Elects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Minn., Nov. 18—Walter Petraborg '35, fullback, was recently elected captain of the 1934 football team at Carleton College.

Class B Squash Tennis Opens With All Four Matches

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—The third class of the Metropolitan squash tennis team championships, for Class B players, got under way yesterday, with nine teams competing in the New York group. Bayside Tennis Club, champion last year, had a bye, and the winning teams were City Athletic Club, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, which were tied for second in 1932-33, Princeton Club and Columbia University Club.

City Athletic Club was the only winner playing away from home, and had a close struggle to defeat Yale Club, 3 to 2, the result depending on the final match between the leaders, in which Julian M. Cowen defeated Walter D. Hoag, in a three-game battle, 15—6, 9—15, 15—12.

Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club scored a clean sweep over Harvard Club, while Princeton Club defeated New York Athletic Club, 3 to 2, and Columbia University Club, aided by three defaults, scored over Squash Club, 4 to 1. The summary:

City A. C. 3, Yale Club 2

J. M. Cowen, City, defeated W. D. Hoag, 15—6, 9—15, 15—12.
J. S. Becker, Yale Club, defeated H. A. Mayer, 15—8, 15—8.
Carlton Block, City, defeated C. F. Weidlich, 13—18, 15—10, 15—12.
Prescott Evarts, Yale Club, defeated Milton Cohn, 15—2, 15—12.
Otto Barth, City, defeated Van Buren Talfaferro, 15—11, 15—12.

C. A.-Hamilton Club 5, Harvard Club 0

W. T. Hanley, Crescent, defeated R. F. Flack, 7—15, 15—2, 15—10.
Donald Lawson, Crescent, defeated O. C. Stanton, 15—5, 11—15, 15—10.
J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent, defeated D. K. Clifford, 15—10, 2—15, 17—14.
Paul Cavanagh, Crescent, defeated J. S. Murphy, 11—15, 17—14, 15—12.
G. T. Baxter, Crescent, defeated J. H. Larocque, 15—1, 15—5.

Princeton Club 3, New York A. C. 2

A. M. Thompson, New York, defeated L. B. Dailey, 15—12, 2—15, 15—9.
F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, defeated Walter Oertly, 10—15, 15—4, 15—5.
"J. Lordi," New York, defeated H. D. Wood, 6—15, 15—7, 15—5.
F. H. Merrill, Princeton Club, defeated S. A. Thompson, 15—7, 15—12.
M. C. Markham, Princeton Club, defeated P. E. Lawson, 15—7, 8—15, 15—5.

Columbia U. C. 4, Squash Club 1

N. C. Willett, Columbia U. C., won from C. S. Smith, by default.
R. W. Ince, Columbia U. C., defeated Stanley Jones, 15—10, 15—3.
E. D. Kilroe, Columbia U. C., won from Carlos Lazo, by default.
S. R. Shepherd, Squash Club, defeated V. de C. Lynn, 15—7, 10—15, 15—8.
Lawrence Hasbrough, Columbia U. C., won from Sanford Treat, by default.

Australian Rugger Giants in Europe

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A Rugby League side from Australia is at present engaged on a strenuous tour in England. The "high spots" of the trip are the "test" matches with England, and the rest of the matches here are against professional club sides. After leaving England the "Cornstalks" will go to Paris, France, and play an exhibition against an "England" thirteen. The match derives added significance from the fact that there is talk of adopting the Rugby League game in France.

France has been deprived of contact with British amateur Rugger since the Unions of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales decided to "boycott" the Frenchmen in 1931. The reason for this dramatic step was that the Britishers felt that the Rugby Union game was being allowed to develop in France along the wrong lines.

The British Unions declared their intention of playing no more Rugger with French sides until the French Rugby Federation had put its house in order. Since then steps have been taken to "clean up" the game in France. On this subject Mr. C. F. Rutherford of the French governing body, recently made a statement to the international board. A resumption of friendly relations between the Rugger players of Britain and France is generally desired on both sides of the English Channel.

College Football Results

Aberdeen No. Manual 0, Huron 0.
Adrian 6, Hillsdale 6.
Arkansas Tech 13, Monticello Aggies 0.
Augustana 19, Penn 6.
Austin 25, Daniel Baker 0.
Cameron Aggies 70, Chilocco Indians 0.
Carson Newman 25, Cumberland 0.
Chadron T. 17, Kearney T. 3.
College of Emporia 14, Kansas Wes. 6.
Concord T. 14, Morris Harvey 7.
Emory-Henry 55, Tenn. Wesleyan 0.
E. Okla. Teach. 6, Okmulgee 2.
E. Tenn. Teach. 20, King 0.
East Texas T. 6, Sow. Texas T. 0.
Florida Aggies 26, Benedict 0.
Hamburg (Mo.) 20, Lafayette 0.
Huron 0, Aberdeen Northern Normal 0.
Illinois College 36, Eureka 0.
Intermountain Union 12, Whitworth 7.
Johnson City Teachers 20, King 0.
Kirksville T. 18, Missouri Mines 0.
Marshall 20, St. Paul Mechanics 0.
Marquette 21, St. Louis 6.
Maryville 33, Milligan 0.
McMurray 16, Southwestern 13.
Miami 18, Rollins 0.
Miamisburg 22, Greenville (O.) 0.
Missouri Valley 19, Tarkio 0.
Murray 13, Millsaps 0.
Murray Aggies 25, Tonkawa 0.
Newberry 19, Wofford 14.
Nebraska Wesleyan 20, Tork 6.
No. Texas T. 13, Trinity 0.
Oklahoma M. A. 25, Wetumka 0.
Omaha 52, Doane Teachers 6.
Ouachita 34, Jonesboro 6.
Ottawa 38, Bethany 0.
Parsons 6, Central 0.
Presbyterian 21, Erskine 0.
Simpson 18, Cornell College 6.
Southwestern Louisiana 17, Austin T. 0.
St. Ambrose 19, Buena Vista 0.
St. Edward's 7, Schreiner 0.
Sul Ross 7, Westmoreland J. C. 7.
Texas Military 13, John Tarleton 0.
Texas Tech. 13, Baylor 0.
Tulsa 13, George Washington 6.
Union 7, Middle Tenn. 0.
Warrensburg T. 13, Cape Giardeau 6.
Willamette 26, Albany 6.
William Jewell 0, Central 0.

Columbia Quintet Begins

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—Twenty candidates reported to Assistant Coach Paul Mooney the other day in the first official basketball practice of the season at Columbia University. The squad will be enlarged at the end of the week by the addition of several more players, but actual team work will not begin until a number of cage veterans have finished the football season.

Van Kempen-Audy Lead

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 18 (AP)—Piet Van Kempen and Jules Audy, favorite team in the third international bicycle race here, held the lead today, with six other teams close behind. The 12 teams had completed 462 miles at 1 a. m. with Van Kempen and Audy having nine laps and 152 points, followed by Torchy Peden and Henry le Page, holding eight laps and 158 points.

Giants Reëngage Snyder

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 18 (AP)—Bill Terry, manager of the New York Giants, announced yesterday that Frank "Pancho" Snyder, has been re-signed for another season as coach. Snyder at one time managed the Houston club of the Texas League.

College Soccer Result

Bucknell 6, Delaware 2.

Reich to Revoke Church Statutes Affecting Jews

Non-National Socialist Faction Wins—Other Demands Pressed

BERLIN, Nov. 17 (AP)—Non-National Socialist Christians hailed a sweeping victory today in the announcement that all church laws adopted in recent months—including the so-called Aryan statute—will be rescinded.

Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller, leader of German Protestants, announced last night he would draw up a law rescinding the measures at once.

His announcement climaxed a bitter dispute between the dominant National Socialist faction and the non-National Socialist groups.

Under the Aryan statute Christians with Jewish blood were denied privileges of worship in churches with Aryans—were, in fact, told to form new congregations.

Despite the triumph on laws, the group headed by former Bishop Friedrich von Bodelschwingh still was not completely satisfied.

For one thing, they vigorously seek the ousting of the Rev. Joachim Hossenfelder, head of the National Socialist movement in German Protestantism.

Another factor in the tense religious situation is the order for the suspension of three ministers who challenged the anti-Semitic stand of the National Socialist-German Christians.

These three, headed by the Rev. Martin Niemaeller, one of those closest to former Bishop Bodelschwingh, have refused to submit to the ouster order—their congregations supporting them.

Further, the Bodelschwingh-Niemaeller group demands additional clarification of the stand of certain leaders who have declared for revision of the Scriptures.

Along with today's concessions, Reichsbishop Müller agreed to demand that all church bodies profess in writing complete acceptance of the Bible and the articles of faith.

Santa Barbara Holds Halloween Frolic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—Aided by police protection for their annual Halloween frolic, 1500 Santa Barbara children were kept so busy with the program arranged for them that by the time it was all over they were too tired to carry off gates and movable yard furnishings as has been their custom.

This year the welfare section of the County Council of Social Agencies, the City Playground Commission, and the Police Department invited all children to gather in the center of the city for a great Halloween party. One block was roped off for the children's games, and Recreation Center, with its large entertainment hall, was reserved for the evening.

By 7:30 o'clock the children with their mothers and older members of the family were ready for the party all in costume. They then marched through the center of the business district to display their costumes. After that they gathered in the Recreation Hall for the musical program. By 10 o'clock they were ready for refreshments prepared for them.

Iceland Still Dry After Voting Wet

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Nov. 17 (AP)—After voting wet, Iceland was not sure today whether it would be wet or dry.

The Government of Premier Asgeir Asgeirsson resigned without taking steps for the repeal of Prohibition, a recent referendum on which showed that 15,884 voted in favor of lifting the ban on spirituous liquors and 11,624 voted against.

It was considered doubtful whether there will be time to effect repeal during the present session of Parliament as such action may require the revision of many laws involving wines, monopolies, smuggling, and home brewing.

The Government's resignation followed a vote of censure of the Minister of Justice.

Akron Students Continue Ban on Campus Smoking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Akron University students rose up recently and struck another blow at the all-too-common portrayal of college youth of today as gin-drinking, cigarette-smoking good-for-nothings. The student body voted by a majority of 22 to continue the ban against smoking on the campus. This ban has been a campus tradition since 1875.

Of course, the 385-to-363 vote against overturning the tradition is not the final decision on the subject, since that rests with the faculty council, but the president, Dr. Hezzleton Simmons, announced that the status quo will be preserved. Approximately two-thirds of the student body voted.

Professionals Defeat Amateurs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, Eng.—The Professionals had a sweeping win in their annual golf match against the Amateurs here recently when they won by 13½ games to 4½. The paid talent won the singles by 10 games to 2, and the foursomes by 3½ to 2½. A. H. Padgham, Britain's leading match-play professional, proved too strong for John Woollam, English native champion, in the top match of the singles and the score was 8 and 7. The amateurs' two successes in the singles came from J. A. Stout and R. B. Bayliss, respective conquerors of Sidney Easterbrook and Bert Gadd.

High to Manage Jersey City

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 18 (AP)—Andy High, former St. Louis Cardinal, was signed today as manager of the Jersey City club of the International League. Through Branch Rickey of the Cardinals, High obtained his release from the Columbus Red birds of the Cardinal chain.

New York Urged to Furnish Leisure Projects for Its Youth

Shorter Working Hours Offer Great Opportunities for Industry and Danger for Idle, Bar Association Hearings Show

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—New York City is on trial for the leisure opportunities it offers its citizens at four public hearings of the New York Bar Association enlisting distinguished speakers and distinguished judges.

Where the city is generous with its libraries, parks, schools, and organizations and where it fails to meet the need is being pointed out by men and women chosen from labor, government, education, art, legal and welfare fields in what is hoped may prove a moment for the promotion of additional services for the people.

The neglect of cities to provide wholesome recreation for young men from 16 to 20 years old has resulted in "an unprecedented crop of crime," Dr. Frederick M. Thrasher of New York University stated in the hearings this afternoon.

Street Play Costly

Not only in New York City but elsewhere in the country there are urban sections where boys and young men finding little to interest themselves at home take to the streets and ultimately drift into gangs, Dr. Thrasher said, and he pointed out that it is better to spend $1500 in a local crime prevention program than $750,000 to convict one public enemy.

Praise for the state relief program's inclusion of music was expressed by Mr. Harold Bauer, concert pianist and president of the National Friends of Music, who said that the venture has been successful because it has provided orchestral and band concerts giving musicians employment in their own field and because it has trained unemployed music teachers for work with adult groups.

Leisure time facilities reach less than half of New York's Negro population declared Mr. Ira De A. Reid, director of research of the National Urban League. Leisure activities of Negroes, he charged, vary on two points from the general population. They tend to be more individualized than socialized and they are served more by commercialized recreation than any other large racial group.

This absence of appropriate and discerning programs for leisure has caused residential Harlem to develop into one of the most highly specialized commercial recreation areas in the city. Mr. Reid recommended financial subsidizing of leisure projects now being conducted in Negro areas, institutional and personal guidance in leisure programs, leisure programs in connection with churches and lodges, a municipal project of neighborhood reconstruction along the Harlem waterfront, parks, and playgrounds, and a social center in coöperation with a modern and model housing program.

Short Week Defended

Mr. Gustav Peck of the NRA Labor Advisory Board, defended the short work week as causing, "a steady and persistent increase in the efficiency of labor and the output of industry." Mr. Peck summarized the hours provided in the first 64 NRA codes, one for 27 hours, three for 35 hours, five for 36 hours, fifty for 40 hours, two for 40 to 48 hours, one for 44 hours, and two for 48 hours. This, he stated, indicates that if the program is continued anything over 40 hours a week will be considered a lengthy working week.

"As recovery proceeds under the leadership of the NRA, personnel directors of business corporations will not only face new responsibilities but to a considerable extent the whole conception of their profession will be modified," said Mr. Edward D. Cray, chairman of the personnel directors association, and executive secretary of the Wall Street Y. M. C. A.

Mr Cray continued: "One outstanding aspect in this situation has to do with the larger leisure. When a young man or woman is employed, he or she will be hired with the thought that the arrangement is for a long time ahead, and that the conditions will permit a larger amount of free time. This makes it necessary for the personnel director to take a new interest in the problems of leisure, for it is generally recognized that the use of leisure will increasingly have a bearing upon the quality of work done by employees."

The three most popular activities of business girls according to a survey made by the Y. W. C. A. are reading, radio and the movies, said Dr. Janet Fowler Nelson, adding that these should be the point of attack for constructive social direction.

Labor will never go back to the 48-hour week and there must be an expanding of facilities for the use of leisure time through schools, churches, libraries, museums, and playgrounds, Mr. Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, told the committee at yesterday's hearing.

The nation is confronted with the problem not only of raising the standard of living but the standard of thinking, said Mr. Newton D. Baker, chairman of the 1933 Mobilization for Human Needs. Both Mr. Baker and President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University agreed that it is the function of local rather than of the Federal Government to formulate a program for leisure and Dr. Butler reminded the committee that so long "as work is not obtainable leisure is impossible," since leisure is the outgrowth of happy, contented work.

One of the aims of education is to prepare the individual for the best use of leisure time, said Dr. John H. Finley, and he predicted that "the use of free time will become the chief social problem of the nation when the reduced work week is put into effect for all.

The committee of which Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick was appointed chairman by Mr. Grover A. Whalen, local NRA chairman, will sit again next Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons at the bar association.

Reich Tightens Criminal Code

BERLIN, Nov. 17 (AP)—Second offenders are defined as habitual criminals in the new National Socialist criminal code.

Made public last night, the code provides indefinite sentences up to life imprisonment for such offenders.

Judges are given wide discretionary powers in the treatment of cases, even to the extent of compelling prisoners to perform forced labor after their sentences have expired, if they are deemed a "public menace."

One clause broadens the provisions for deportation of foreigners considered a "menace to public safety."

Transatlantic Flying Discussed by Engineers

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—A dozen fliers, airplane designers and manufacturers and representatives of American and European air lines last night discussed the details of scheduled transatlantic travel by air.

Mr. Clarence D. Chamberlin, transatlantic flier, acted as chairman of the discussion before 500 members of the Society of Automotive Engineers. They agreed on these points: Flying from New York to Paris in 20 hours for $350, within two years; letter postage from the United States to Europe by air at a maximum of 50 cents an ounce; air freight will pay the bills just as freight pays the bills for the railroads.

Italy to Raise Tariffs As Foreign Money Drops

ROME, Nov. 17 (AP)—A Royal Decree was made public last night authorizing the Government to increase tariffs when necessary as a protection for Italian trade against depreciation in the value of foreign currencies.

The decree specified that tariffs may be raised sufficiently high to counteract the effect of depreciated currency in those cases where any section of domestic production would be seriously injured by cheapened imports. Italy gave official notice on Monday that she could no longer be bound by terms of the tariff truce.

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Winter Relief Put On National Scale All Over Germany

Nearly All Plans Based on Contributions More or Less Voluntary

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Winter relief, like everything else in the Third Reich, is being organized on a national scale. The Government and the National Socialist organizations, charitable and other voluntary associations all have been summoned to help provide the wherewithal for relieving the needy during the coming winter.

Almost all the measures proposed by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, depend upon contributions of the public for their success. The extent to which the better-situated among the population give of their resources to the poorer will decide this matter.

For it is clear that the public works schemes already planned cannot hope to remove the bulk of the 4,000,000 still out of employment during the coming winter—in fact, climatic and other conditions may see this number increased.

Relief Drives Opened

Throughout the Reich 150,000 appeal meetings are to be held during October and November, house-to-house collections are to be organized and more fortunate towns will be expected to "adopt" certain poverty-stricken areas and be specially responsible for their welfare.

While the town-dweller is expected to contribute in cash, the farmer may do so in kind. Dr. Goebbels, in his speech, introducing the new campaign, indicated one new line of development when he declared that systematic deductions from salaries and wages could be made and that workmen could contribute approximately the equivalent of one hour's work per month from their wages.

In each household it is also proposed that the Sunday dinner shall not cost more than 50 pfennig and the amount so saved shall be given to the general fund. In restaurants, hotels, dining cars on trains etc., meals only costing the same price will also be specially prepared, according to arrangements to be made by the Ministry of Propaganda.

Gifts Not So Voluntary

Subscriptions already received, most of which up to date have come from National Socialist organizations and big industry, amount to RM 7,000,000 ($2,500,000 at present rates). Arrangements for free transport of the goods for distribution by rail and road all over Germany are now being worked out.

With regard to the "voluntary" gifts to be made, already in certain parts of Germany, the freewill aspect of the contributions for National Socialist Party and social relief funds has faded into the background. In the Bavarian-Rhenish Palatinate, according to reports from Munich, even waiters are enlisted, and in station restaurants, for instance at Neustadt, they present both bill and collecting box to the departing customer.

The farmers do not, however, appear quite to have understood what is expected of them, according to the same report. For at Hertheim, near Landau, they have been accused of "intentional sabotage," and a list of the nonsubscribers among farmers and peasants appears in the local town hall. Such persons are to be boycotted, according to the National Socialist Rhine Front newspaper.

Mt. Hood Tram Project Looms Again in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. — Construction of an aerial tramway to the top of Mt. Hood, Oregon's 11,253-foot snow-capped mountain, is being proposed as a project for the public works administration.

The proposed Hood tram has aroused interest in Portland and surrounding territory for 10 years or more. At one time the campaign advanced to a point where the United States Forest Service was asked to issue a permit for a tram. An intensive study made under direction of the Governor of Oregon at that time seemed to answer objections that a tramway up Mt. Hood would despoil the natural scenery. It was cited then, as now, that numerous European aerial trams are paying handsome dividends.

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Hair Tinting
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Big Food Market
No customer too large or too small.
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ORLANDO, FLA.

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CONSOLIDATED FLORIDA COMPANY
General Insurance
MURRY BUILDING
PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S GROCERY
9th Street Public Market
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A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
ONE STORE HOME OWNED

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Riteway Shu-Fixry
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
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Two Locations
852 CENTRAL AVE. 11 NORTH 3RD ST.

Owen-Cotter Jewelry Co.
Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Fostoria Glass, Rosenthal China, Costume Jewelry, Bags, Beads. Mfg. Jewelers, Expert Watch Repairing.
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TAMPA

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast
Tampa Stock Farms
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
511 TAMPA STREET
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY · ONIE AVEI LEE HATS

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

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Buy Your Gifts *NOW!*
Use Our Hold-for-Christmas Plan
Pay a Small Deposit, Balance Later
TAMPA, FLORIDA

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Outfitters for Men and Boys
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Shop at Sears
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
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and DRY CLEANING
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Florida's Largest Exclusive Dress Fabric Store

Lucile Davis Beauty Shop
708 GRAND CENTRAL AVE.
Waves of Distinction

Buy Quality Merchandise!
Pay Less!
Get Service! Save Money!
THAT'S PENNEYS!!!
J. C. PENNEY CO. INC.

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Everything to Wear for
MEN *and* BOYS
808 FRANKLIN ST. 303 TWIGGS

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ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
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Good morn-ing ev-ry bod-y
Old Dutch Cleanser buy from
Piggly Wiggly

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DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
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WE SERVICE ALL MAKES
C. W. JORDAN
AT PARKS CHAMBERS
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Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Permanent Waving.
Megee & Fuller
BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
112½ FORSYTHE STREET, N. W.
Phone Wa. 1770

THE WHOLE WORLD
is hurrying to return to quality
Muse's never left it!
GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING CO.
"The style center of the south"
PEACHTREE, WALTON, BROAD

SAVANNAH

GLOBE SHOE CO.
19 EAST BROUGHTON STREET
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes also Strutwear Hosiery
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Work called for and delivered.
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Phone 9424

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COAL
Carolina Coal and Ice Co.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

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CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY INC.
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

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Flowers
431 South Tryon Street

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For delicious baked goodies with an inimitable home flavor visit the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537 PENN STREET, READING, PA.
(Under Crystal Restaurant Management)

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

TO LET

NICE (South of France)
Up to date luxurious apartments
GLORIA MANSIONS
63, Promenade des Anglais
Facing sea, view on coast and mountains, gardens in front. Central yet quiet. Apartments from Frs. 4,000,- per year according to size. Plans sent on request. Address: Proprietor, GLORIA MANSIONS, 63 Promenade des Anglais, Nice, A. M.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

LONSDALE APARTMENTS
LOS ANGELES—Singles and doubles, attractively furnished; real home atmosphere; night service; private ownership. 629 So. Serrano, near Wilshire Blvd. Phone FEderal 0719.

HOUSES TO LET

SARASOTA, FLA.—Furnished 5-room houses; beautifully situated in orange grove; modern improvements; $150 to $200 for season. FRANK N. TYLER, Midway Groves, Sarasota, Fla.

ROOMS AND BOARD

SARASOTA, FLORIDA—Out Door Inn, facing the Bay; delicious home cooking served in novel Tropical Tea Garden or inside dining room; exclusive service at reasonable rates; water front rooms. 154 Sunset Ave.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave.; large, warm rooms, running water; opposite The Mother Church; elevator; very desirable. MRS. GIFFORD, Com. 7862.

AGENTS WANTED

MEN and women with extensive acquaintance can earn good income selling improved fountain pen to consumer; commission deducted at sale. VICTOR PEN, 395 Broadway, N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—This thoroughly organized advertising service of 23 years' recognized standing and reputation carries on preliminary negotiations for positions of the caliber indicated, through a procedure individualized to each client's personal requirements. Several weeks are required to negotiate and each individual must finance the moderate cost of his own campaign. Retaining fee protected by a refund provision as stipulated in our agreement. Identity is covered and, if employed, present position protected. If you have actually earned over $2500, send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, Inc. 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GO ANYWHERE! German, 27, good appearance, active, diligent, linguist (German, English, French, Dutch), business experience as foreign correspondent in Germany, England, France, Holland, take anything requiring full capacities. HANS KUHR, Adolfstr. 8, Essen, Germany.

BOOK PLATES

BOOK PLATES : TRADE MARKS
Designed and Executed
ISAAC BONNER, 5234 Nottingham Road
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Small Hotels and Apartments in Southeastern United States

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., Hillcrest Hotel—(European), fireproof, thoroughly modern, steam heated rooms with or without private bath; just opposite Christian Science church; write for rates. 220 5th Ave. N.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

A Home in West Roxbury You Once Would Gladly Pay $30,000 for! Now Less Than Half!
Completely redecorated inside and out; beautiful grounds, fruit and shade trees, rolling lawns, 40,000 square feet, in oldest and best residential section; 12 rooms, 3 baths (2 tiled) and 2 showers; drawing, music, library and dining rooms, opening on either side of hospitable, oak paneled reception hall; butler's pantry, maids' quarters, basement lavatory, oil heating plant, fireplaces, Frigidaire, 3-car stable garage; excellent train service to Boston (20 minutes); motor roads through park system; splendid environment for growing children, professional man or practitioner; go over this house and grounds at 120 Bellevue Street, West Roxbury, Mass. Owner EDGAR McCALLUM.

COUNTRY CLUB ESTATES
WESTWOOD, MASS.
New colonial house, 8 rooms, 3 baths, sun room, open porch; game room in basement; 2 fireplaces; 2-car garage; over 1 acre of land; readers of this paper will find congenial neighbors; will be sold at an exceptional low price to right party; Westwood is one of the best governed towns in N. E.; tax rate $20; town free from debt. F. J. CROUSE, owner, Lake Shore Drive, Westwood; Nor. 1038.

FLORIDA, INDIAN RIVER COUNTY—E 10 acres—Sect. 7—Tract 15—Twp. 33—R.39; for sale less than $500; make an offer. C. E. COOK, 10520 Hathaway Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE at Abington, Mass., 8-room house for 1 or 2 families; 2 baths, garage, in good repair; less than ½ acre land; 2 minutes from depot, 5 minutes from beautiful pine grove and lake. 94 Park Avenue.

IDEAL HOME AND LOCATION
Exclusive, Nahant Street, Lynn, near Lynn Shore Drive, beautiful bathing beaches and Christian Science church; quiet, retired, near walk downtown; exceptionally fine, stately appearing residence with wide shaded verandas; in perfect condition; 15 rooms, 5-5-5, every convenience, 18,000 ft. of land, 5-car stable garage; unusually well adapted for Christian Science practitioner or professional man at home and office, etc.; price in terms very attractive. Address Box W-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

BOSTON, ON BEACON STREET
NEAR BERKELEY—Attractive 9-room apartment, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen and butler's pantry, 2 maids' rooms, storeroom, 3 fireplaces, 2 electric refrigerators; owner moving away. Box T-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C.—Attractively priced, sunny, 3-room coöperative apartment with 3 exposures; furnished or unfurnished; near Second Church, 68th St. HENRY VAN TWISTERN, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 4-8823.

Local Classified Advertising
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

Limited Number of
Small Homelike Apartments
$29 to $60
Electric Refrigerators
Janitor Service
Shawmut Realty Trust
24A Clearway St., Boston
KENmore 0482

The Eliot
370 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
Distinctive 1, 2 and 3 room kitchenette apartments
Rentals: $45.00-$160.00
Henderson & Ross: Com. 1484

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements, convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

FLORIDA APARTMENTS
Goodwin Apartments, St. Petersburg, 2nd Street and Fifth Ave. North, within 1 block First Church of Christ, Scientist; high class neighborhood; near Williams Park, business steam heat, Frigidaire, maid and porter service center and car line; beautifully furnished, ice, spacious lobby; send for diagram.

FURNISHED
Small Homelike Apartments
Adjacent to The Mother Church
Moderate Rentals
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway St., Boston KEN. 0482

JAMAICA PLAIN, Arboretum section—New 5-room apartment in 2-family house; sun parlor, garage; convenient to trains and Huntington Avenue cars; reduced rent. 40 Hampstead Road. Jam. 4106-W.

MIAMI BEACH, FLA. — Brampton Manor Apts., 1017 Jefferson Ave., new 1933 Frigidaire; no meter deposits; quiet residential section; walking distance to beach; rents reasonable.

NEWTON Heated Apt., de luxe, porch, all electric kitchen; newest. 230 Walnut St., near Newtonville Sta., Mass.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., Southmoor Apartments, 146 6th Ave. Northeast—Steam heat, hot water from central plant; elegantly furnished large living room with "In-a-dor" bed, also day bed adaptable for night use; Murphy steel kitchenette equipment; private bath, sun parlors, spacious corridors, porches; lawn, shuffle-board court; maid service available, phones; no meter deposits; 5 minutes from post office, theatres, churches, million-dollar recreation pier, Williams Park and all downtown activities. Also 18 beautiful suites, all outside rooms; bachelor apartments with private baths. Write for prices and floor plans. ELIZABETH FERRIS DOYLE, Owner-Manager.

TO LET—FURNISHED

FOR RENT, St. Petersburg, Florida—Five (5) room cottage, garage, spacious grounds. 804 34th Ave. South.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BUSINESS couple at Payson Park, Belmont, Mass., would like to share 5-room apartment with 2 other persons; references exchanged. Reply Box W-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

N. Y. C.—Business woman will share her sunny, modern apartment; use kitchenette; $20 monthly. CARLSEN, 302 W. 24th St.

HOUSES TO LET

DORCHESTER, MASS., Welles Avenue, Codman Square—Modern house 9 rooms, perfect condition. OWNER, Hyde Park 2303-R.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Upper suite, 8 rooms, 2 baths, fireplace, hot-water heat, garage; rent $50; 5 minutes to trains. Tel. Wellesley 1419-W.

STUDIOS TO LET

N. Y. C.—Excellently appointed music studio, private apartment, available day-hour for music teacher, student. Tel. mornings, Sus. 7-4999.

STUDIOS WANTED

WANTED—To rent in Boston a studio with Grand Piano 3 afternoons a week. V-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Pleasant rooms in quiet home with board; Christian Scientists preferred. Longwood 9034.

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA., Terrace Inn.—Refined, homelike atmosphere; attractive, furnace-heated rooms; excellent cuisine. For information write VALESKA JARECKI, 444 Ocean Boulevard.

WEST NEWTON HILL, MASS.—Pleasant room; quiet street; good neighborhood; private family. Tel. West Newton 2318-W.

WANTED—A lady as paying guest in large Brookline apartment, one who appreciates the comforts of refined home life; references exchanged. Box V-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

2 COSY, warm rooms to business people in quiet adult family; excellent board; garage optional. Tel. evenings New. N. 0171. 84 Charles River Basin Parkway, Newton, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE, sunny room, good outlook, for one or two. 8 Cumberland Street, Suite 18, Boston. Ken. 9854 before 5 p. m.

BOSTON, Commonwealth Ave., opp. Puritan Hotel—Large, nicely furnished room with private bath, $12; also 2nd floor front with fireplace, $10; both desirable homes. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave., Ken. 4033.

BOSTON—Fenway Club for Women, 1126 Boylston Street—Single and double rooms, housekeeping privileges; low rentals; transients accommodated. Kenmore 1902.

BOSTON, Beacon St., 424, water side—Before deciding see these beautiful rooms in most unusual home; meals served, southern cooking; transients accommodated.

BOSTON, Fenway—Pleasant rooms in private family; 5 minutes from The Mother Church; Christian Scientists preferred. Com. 2696.

BOSTON, MASS., 222 Huntington Ave., Suite 4—Hospitable, homey rooms; business people preferred.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner, No. 32 Center Street—Large front room, also smaller rooms; steam heated; piazza and garden. LONgwood 9057.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 27 Ellery St.—Pleasant side room; home privileges; 2 windows, cross ventilation; private family; good neighborhood; near Harvard Sq. Tel. Porter 0225-W.

NEW YORK CITY—Large and small rooms, light, beautiful private residence, West 70th St., near Central Park. Endicott 2-8144.

N. Y. C., 1 West 68th St. (Apt. 7-N)—Sunny room overlooking Park; near church, subway station; references. Endicott 2-6275.

WINTHROP, MASS.—Attractive rooms with water view, southern exposure; breakfast if desired; reasonable rates. Tel. Ocean 3027.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest
473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets. W. N. 3384.
MRS. AMBER C. DOW

PAYING GUESTS

MIAMI, FLA.—Rooms in quiet, refined home in beautiful section near church; Christian Scientists preferred. 343 N. E. 27th St.

NEW YORK CITY, Central Park West (93rd Street)—Environment for rest and study; large room facing park, private bath; sunny. Riverside 9-1702.

TWO paying guests will be received in our private home catering to persons demanding luxury, comfort, refinement and excellent table; quiet restricted neighborhood. Address C. W. A., 1521 N. W. 8th St., Miami, Fla.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

"HOPE ACRES"—Small home for children needing special care; trained, experienced workers in charge. Address South Lincoln, Mass., or telephone Wayland 194-5.

TEA ROOMS

CROSS ROADS TEA ROOM—Dinners, luncheons and teas; Thanksgiving dinners. Cor. Wellesley St. and South Avenue, Weston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Child's nurse, care 3 babies; country position; highest references required. Reply MRS. J. L. HANDY, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN earn Christmas money selling guaranteed hosiery, lingerie at lowest prices; part or whole time; excellent commissions. ROYAL CROWN, 78 Summer St., Boston.

SALESMEN WANTED

We will consider applications now from gentlemen to take orders for our nationally known clothes on a liberal commission basis; clothing experience not essential; an excellent money-making opportunity. Please address MR. GEORGE RICHMAN, Richman Brothers Co., P. O. Box 331, Cleveland, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-Caretaker-General; 9 years' driving experience; single; free to travel; best of references. V-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, age 30, single, knows city, suburbs well; best of references. Riverside Ave., Medford, Mass. Tel. Mys. 6776-M.

HIGH SCHOOL graduate, age 18, would like any kind of office work; conscientious, willing. ERNEST MERCER, Mill Lane, Bronx, New York City. Tel. Fairbanks 4-3652.

YOUNG man wishes position; general office work, cashier, branch bookkeeper or other business connection; 11 years with last employer. Box W-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION to lady, preferably going south; modest remuneration and expenses; references. Washington Depot, Connecticut, Box 206.

COMPANION-NURSE, go anywhere; varied experience; good traveler. ETHEL A. ROBERTS, 1126 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

POSITION by young woman, could manage small business, act as secretary-companion, as housekeeper; driving own car; free to travel. Box W-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TRUSTWORTHY woman offers services as companion, care of children, sewing; best reference. Write Box B-19, 711 Fulton Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED by an American Protestant mulatto young woman position in domestic work; can do anything; good references. Write Box T-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN of education and refinement desires position as companion-housekeeper-secretary; has had business experience; drives car. Box T-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave (62nd St.) New York. Regent 4-2234

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WRITERS — Your manuscript neatly and accurately typed; prompt, efficient service; 30c per thousand words; special book rates. CORA E. BANGS, Orange, Mass.

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INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Hancock 2718.

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EXPERT attention given to all kinds of fur work; Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) coats made to your measure, $250. WINTHROP FURS, INC. (C. H. Anderson), 250 Devonshire St., Boston. Tel. LIBerty 9583.

MOVING AND STORAGE

BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving; reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 5686.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

JAMES F. O'MARA, QUINCY, MASS., President 2808—Dependable moving, packing, storing, shipping; personal attention. We gladly give estimates without obligation.

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY, Prop.
74 Ellery St., Cambridge Uni. 2780—1769-M

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PAINTING contractor, THOMAS MANSON, Interior Exterior Craft-tex, Mottling, Paper-hanging, Ceilings, Floors. Vermont St., West Roxbury, Mass. Parkway 2576-R.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY R. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
13 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New No. 7876

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OLD gold and silver, precious or semi-precious stones purchased; goods mailed to us will receive prompt attention.
SAMUEL S. PEARLSTEIN
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We pay cash for DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD and JEWELRY
M. MILAN, 387 Washington Street
Room 317, Boston

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REAL SILK HOSIERY—Guaranteed; proved by Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories to be longest wearing chiffon in America; call for presentation. J. BRITTON, 164 Stuart St., Boston, Mass. Tel. HANcock 8286.

FIREWOOD

FIREPLACE WOOD
at any length at $15 per cord
Centre Newton 4814 Newton Highlands, Mass.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE and rugs in good taste for every room from wealthy estates very cheap; paintings, antiques, bric-a-brac; new Simmons mattresses, twin beds, studio beds. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

High Prices Paid FURNITURE, RUGS, ETC. BRIC-A-BRAC AND BOOKS
Edward Rogovin 314 STUART ST. LIB. 0778—CONSIGNMENTS

OFFICE FURNITURE

NEW YORK CITY—Large selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 East 33rd.

ANTIQUES

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Antique heirlooms, silver colored vases, picture, Hepplewhite armchair. Telephone N. R. 4415.

OLD GLASS, china, books, sea chest. MRS. GRACE J. PALMER, 1851 Mass. Avenue, Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 0218-M.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
GLAD TO SERVE YOU
Call BLU. 7405 20 minutes from Boston

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Other Than United States and Canada

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EXHANGE OF SERVICES

WELL educated English girl seeks Continental family where her services in the care of children might be exchanged for board residence and pocket money. Box M-2501, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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(F. J. Cleveland F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

POST WANTED

ADVERTISER, well educated, offers his services; willing to travel abroad; wide experience organising and administering estates abroad; can anyone suggest suitable opening. Apply Box M-2401, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

GERMAN School Inspector (46), 25 years' experience, seeks post as teacher or newspaper contributor, reporter, Germany or abroad; knowledge of German, English and French, first-class references. Box 85, The Christian Science Monitor, Unter den Linden 59 A, Berlin NW 7, Germany.

GERMANY—Active and kind-hearted woman of culture, widow, 47, seeks suitable work. Box 84, The Christian Science Monitor, U.d.Linden 59A, Berlin NW.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

GERMANY
Advice in Financial Questions
Procuring of information
Settlement of inheritance affairs
Recovering of moneys.
BEST REFERENCES
A. BETZ
Bankdirektor i. R. Aalen (Württemberg)

Europe

FRANCE

PARIS

Jane Henry
Couturier
3, Rue du Boccador
(Near Avenue Montaigne)
Tel.: Elysées 91-79

GERMANY

ALTENVÖRDE I/W.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Alle Haushaltungsgegenstände
Kristall, Porzellan sowie
Bücher, Lederwaren, Spielwaren
in grosser Auswahl preiswert bei
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Inh. Johanna Löffler
Berlin C Zentral-Markthalle,
Reihe 4. Stand 204 und 151
Fernspr. E 2 Kupfergraben 3690
u. D 2 Weidendamm 3474

Albrecht-Dürer-Haus
nur Berlin, Kronenstr. 18
Weihnachtsgeschenke für Kinder u. Erwachsene
Christmas Gifts for Children and Adults

HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE HOME MANUFACTURED
40 Tischlermeister zeigen ihre solide Handwerksarbeit in reicher Auswahl in der Verkaufsgemeinschaft Berliner Tischlermeister
Molkenmarkt 5

BUTCHERS
Excellent Meat and Sausage
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischermeister
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RIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLÄCHTEREI
feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

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Tel. F 6 Baerwald 2755

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Salons
STÖBER - GROHE
Kurfürstendamm 224, entrance Meineke Str.
Telephone: J 1 Bismarck 4556
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House Painting + Decorating
TEL. B2, LÜTZOW 1255

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Daily Features

All Nature



American Cranberry

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the Pilgrims were gathering supplies for the second winter in New England, they found cranberries growing wild in the bog lands west of Plymouth, and all along Cape Cod where marshy land provided a damp acid soil. Ever since that first Thanksgiving feast in 1621, cranberry sauce has been as much a part of the holiday as the popular gobbler.

Cranberries were known in Europe long before the Pilgrims set sail for America, but the European variety was smaller and was rarely cultivated. Today, two-thirds of the world's crop comes from Cape Cod and a large percentage of the other third comes from New Jersey and Wisconsin. Because of modern methods of preservation and distribution, cranberries are now exported to more than 30 nations, and the demand is growing each year. In 1932 the total crop for the United States was 548,000 barrels.

The cranberry plant is a low, creeping evergreen shrub with woody stems which take root at the nodes. Dainty, white bell-shaped flowers hang from the axils of the leaves on the upright stems. These develop into the many-seeded red berries dangling in fields of green during late September and early October.

The name "cranberry" is a modification of "crane's berry," in allusion to a fancied resemblance at blossoming time in June between the flower and stem, and the neck and head of a crane. *Vaccinium* is the genus to which the cranberries belong, a group which includes the small mountain cranberry, European varieties, and blueberries.

The Editor's Puzzle

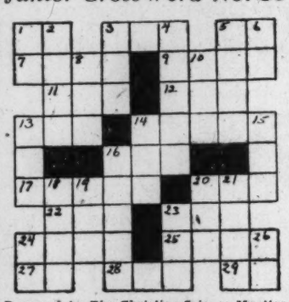
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

176

The battle of Waterloo in which England and France's armies fought in 1818 on French soil although it was a great historical event it did not rate more than a third of a column in a wellknown London paper

[The solution will be found among the advertisements.]

Junior Cross-Word No. 33



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ACROSS

1—Beside.
3—Shoemaker's tool.
5—Baton Rouge is capital of this state (ab.).
7—To merit.
9—Bird allied to the stork.
11—Moist.
12—Nothing
13—Antiquated.
14—Small U. S. copper coins.
16—Central body round which earth and planets revolve.
17—To strengthen.
20—Bashful.
22—To freeze.
23—Weep.
24—Unclosed.
25—Arabian seaport.
27—Pronoun.
28—Unit of energy.
29—Old form of "you."

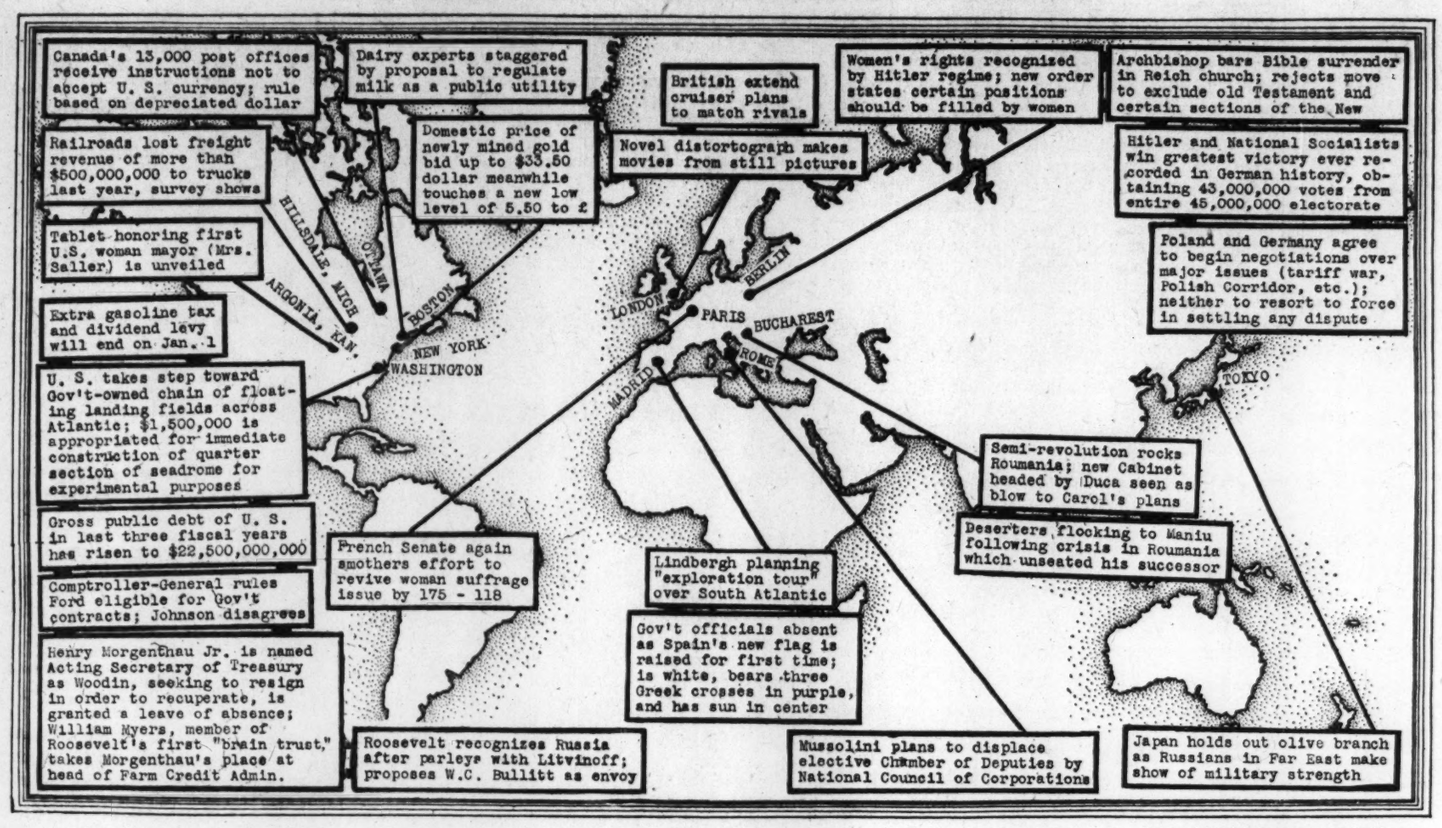
DOWN

1—To become.
2—Small two-masted yacht.
3—Emmet.
4—Cloth made of flax.
5—To sing cheerfully.
6—For example.
8—This color mixed will yellow gives us orange.
10—Grain receptacle.
13—Sphere.
14—Hint.
15—Secret emissary.
16—View.
18—Mature.
19—Unit.
20—Sea fish allied to the haddock.
21—To comply with the orders of.
23—To sink in the middle.
24—Exclamation.
26—Labrador is located in this part of Canada (ab.).

(The solution appears elsewhere)

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World News of the Week at a Glance



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THAT charity is bad which takes from independence its proper pride, from mendicancy its salutary shame.—SOUTHEY.

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"It's just like you," was the ambiguous reply.—*Pathfinder.*

Aha!

Visitor: "Do you like reciting, my dear?"

Child: "Oh, no, I really dislike it But mother makes me do it when she wants people to go."

Qualified

"Have you ever done any detective work before?"

"Well, I've chased a short story through the advertising pages of a magazine."

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tiny "Jig" Puzzles

A YOUNG chap in our neighborhood, who is a jig-saw puzzle fan, takes great delight in making jigs for himself and for his friends His fees are reasonable and they provide him with pin money.

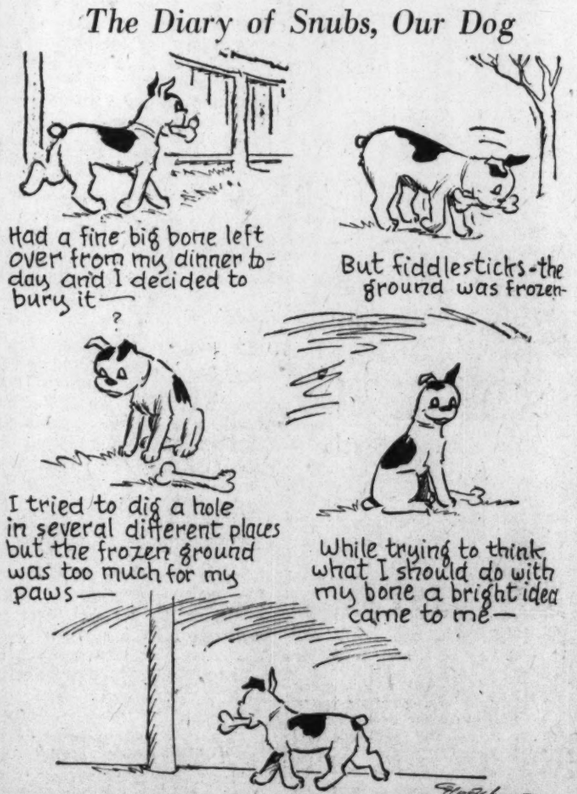
With his various saws he cuts either large or small pieces. His specialty, however, is cutting jigs from old postage stamps mounted on bakelite taken from old radio panels. The writer is a proud possessor of one of these jigs made from an old United States revenue stamp mounted on bakelite, size 1½in. by ⅝in., and cut into 73 pieces! Every piece is so small that tweezers are necessary for assembling.

Mrs. Florence H.

Necktie Cleaning

THERE is nothing at all difficult about dry cleaning men's neckties. Solicit such work in your immediate neighborhood; and after you clean the ties, see to it that you press them carefully and mend any small rip. In some cases you may have to replace the soft lining. A fraternity house is a good place to get a large order; and you can make it worth while for men to have such work done. — Mrs. L. D. L.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Alias—Three syllables.

Philistines — Preferably *Fih-lis'-tinz*, each *i* short. (*Fih'-lis-tynz* is common in British usage.)

Manasseh—*Ma-nas'-eh* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second as in hat, *e* as in get).

Ezekiel—Preferably four syllables. The first *e* is as in create.

Mesmerism—Each *s* is sounded as *z*. Note that the proper name "Mesmer," however, calls for the regular *s* sound.

Magnetism—Pronounce "magnet," then add *-izm*. Avoid *mag'-nuh-tizm*.

Theodicy — Coined in the seventeenth century by Leibnitz (Greek *theos*, "God," and *dike*, "right, justice"), the word expressing the "rightness or justice of God." Unfortunately, Leibnitz sought thus to label his vindication of the justice of God in ordaining or permitting moral evil, so that good might stand out by contrast.

Occultism—The accent is on the second syllable. The *o* is clipped as in connect.

Extraordinary — Preferably *ekstror'-*.

Involuntary — The only accent is on the second syllable.

Hygiene — Preferably three syllables.

Stratum—Long *a*.

Pollen—Short *o*.

Trope — From Greek *trepo*, "I turn"; the word suggests the turning or changing of a word's significance from a primary to a derived sense.

"Now we beseech you, brethren, by the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, and by our gathering together unto him" (II Thes. 2:1) — The Greek preposition *huper*, here rendered by the first "by," may be translated in various different ways; but it is generally agreed that in this verse it is to be taken as meaning "concerning, with regard to." So Moffatt has "with regard to the arrival . . ."; Weymouth, "with respect to the coming . . ."; and Goodspeed, "as to the coming . . ."

It may be noted that the second "by" in the verse is not in the original, and would not need to be supplied if the foregoing translations were approved.

"He who now letteth will let, until he be taken out of the way" (II Thes 2:7)—It is clear that "let" in this verse does not mean to "allow," but is used in the more archaic sense of "restrain, hinder, withhold." (Compare verse 6, where the same Greek word is rendered "withholdeth.") Goodspeed translates: "For disobedience is already at work, but only until he who is now holding it in check is gotten out of the way."

"They be replenished from the east" (Isa. 2:6) — A literal translation of the original would be: "They are full of . . . from the east." The Revised Version suggests "customs" as the object of "full of," while other translators assume a word translated "diviners." Hence, Smith translates: "They are full of diviners from the East, they practice soothsaying like the Philistines."

"They please themselves in the children of strangers" (Isa. 2:6) — The word translated "they please themselves in" can also mean "to strike (hand, with," which is equivalent to "to make a bargain or contract."

"Regard not them that have familiar spirits, neither seek after wizards" (Lev. 19:31; also Isa. 8:19 and II Chron. 33:6) — Literally, this would read: "Turn not to *oboth* nor seek unto *yideonim*." Professor Driver contends that "ghosts" is the nearest English equivalent of *oboth*, and that *yideonim* is literally "knowers" (spirits supposed to impart supernatural knowledge to what we would call the "medium"). "Those who divine by the former (*oboth*, 'ghosts') profess to call up any ghost; those who divine by the latter (*yideonim*, 'knowers, or wise spirits') consult only the particular spirit which is their 'familiar.'" (S. R. Driver: "Deuteronomy," p. 226). Compare Chapman and Streane: "Leviticus," p. 112; and Gray: "Isaiah 1-39," p. 158, who reaffirm Driver's conclusion.

"Should not a people seek unto their God? for the living to the dead?" (Isa. 8:19) — The second clause of this sentence, though literally translated in the Authorized Version, evidently requires the repetition of the verb "seek." The Septuagint brings this out clearly, reading: "Why should they seek (or inquire of) the dead concerning the living?"

It may be noted that "inquiry of the dead" is the literal meaning of our English term "necromancy," which comes from two Greek words, *nekros*, "a dead body," and *manteia*, "divination." At one time the first two syllables were wrongly thought to be connected with the Latin word *niger*, "black": hence the name, "Black Art."

There can be little doubt that the words: "To the law and to the testimony" (beginning verse 20) also require the insertion of the verb "seek, consult, inquire," as did the phrase "for the living to the dead." Hence, "Seek for the law and for the testimony"; or, as Moffatt translates it, "Consult the message and the counsel of God."

"He observed times" (II Chron. 33:6) — More literally, "He practiced soothsaying" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon, p. 778), or "practiced augury" (Revised Version).

"Took Manasseh among the thorns, and bound him with fetters" (II Chron. 33:11)—The Hebrew word rendered "among the thorns" can also be translated "with hooks" or "in chains."

"Against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places" (Eph. 6:12) — A more literal translation would be: "against the world-rulers of this darkness, against the spiritual (forces of) wickedness in the heavens"; or, since *pneumatikos* ("spiritual") comes from a root meaning "wind, breath, or spirit," the word might almost be rendered "intangible" in this verse. (Compare Jesus' statement: "The wind (*pneuma*) bloweth where it listeth . . . thou . . . canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth" (John 3:8).

Goodspeed translates: "We struggle . . . with . . . the master-spirits of this dark world, the spirit-forces of evil on high"; and Moffatt, ". . . the potentates of the dark present, the spirit forces of evil in the heavenly sphere."

"Except there come a falling away first, and that man of sin be revealed, the son of perdition" (II Thes. 2:3)—In two of the most ancient manuscripts of the New Testament—the Sinaitic and the Vatican—we find the Greek word *anomias*, "lawlessness," in place of *hamartias* ("sin"), while "perdition" is literally "destruction," though it came to mean "eternal misery."

Thayer contends that the phrase rendered "the son of perdition" is a Hebraism and means "a man doomed to eternal misery" (Greek Lexicon, p. 71). Moffatt translates: "It will not come till the Rebellion takes place first of all, with the revealing of the Lawless One, the doomed One"; while Goodspeed has: "That is not until the rebellion takes place and the embodiment of disobedience makes his appearance — he who is doomed to destruction."

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Odds and Ends

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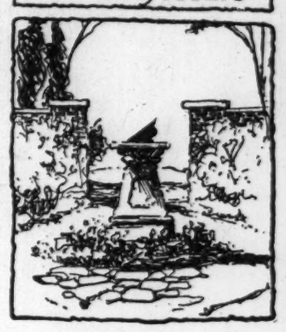
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The Flower Mission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

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The little girl picked out a rose and gave it to him. Four or five other children gathered around her, each begging for a flower; and, one by one, she gave all the flowers away, and had no bouquet for her teacher.

The next day she took two bouquets, one for the teacher and one for the street children. Day after day she carried flowers, until at last she carried a basket especially for the children who craved them.

This was the beginning of the Flower Mission. The news spread and the idea was taken up all over London. Later the idea was taken up and carried out in various American cities until thousands upon thousands of flowers were given away.

And all this beautiful work started with one kind-hearted little girl.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 18, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Planning America's Farm Future

THE stirring series of speeches which Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, made last week in the middle West developed into an economic lesson book of wider and deeper portent than many could have anticipated when President Roosevelt sent him into the field to quell a farm strike.

In the large, Mr. Wallace's addresses have been a challenge to the United States to do some conscious planning of its agricultural future. Very wholesomely they have pointed out that this planning cannot all be done by agriculturists alone but must be participated in by the people of the cities as well.

First he put it up to his own Iowa neighbors to tell him whether they wished to be put under the kind of detailed, authoritarian, bureaucratic control that would be necessary for governmental price-fixing or whether they preferred to work along with the present program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Did they want to be told what and how much to plant, when and how much they might sell, and whether they could farm at all—under regulation as a public utility? Or would they give the voluntary allotment plans and the Administration's monetary policy a fuller trial?

On another day he spoke of the possibilities of land use planning in the form of an eventual "resettlement of America." It should be clear that if the production of harvested crops is to be reduced by 20 or 25 per cent the logical way to do this is to take out of production the least efficient or submarginal land.

But this involves inducing the removal of thousands of families to new locations or their adaptation to new uses of the land they are on. It is hardly to be supposed that the Secretary contemplates in this instance the arbitrary methods he opposes in another connection; rather do those acquainted with the land utilization studies of the last several years look to the use of persuasion, land leasing with processing tax money, and a more coördinated Government policy over reclamation, forestation, public domain and Indian lands. The subject is one for the best agricultural leadership.

Finally Mr. Wallace broached in Indiana the broad and momentous question of what is to be the American farmer's market—a question on which all others in the farm discussion depend. For what shall it profit a man to raise a huge crop and find nobody wants it? Or to what measure shall he gauge his sowing if his market is undefined?

America must decide quickly and firmly, the Secretary declared, between economic nationalism or internationalism or a stated compromise between the two. As he describes it:

> If we follow the international program, we absolutely must receive great quantities of goods from abroad and must not be disturbed by the clamor of people who are hurt thereby. If we follow the national program, we must resolutely plan to keep 50,000,000 acres of land out of use, no matter how loud may be the outcry of certain carrying, handling, processing and exporting interests. If we decide to lower our tariff only part way and reduce our acreage only part way, we must have the courage to do sufficient of both so that the job is done.

In other words, urban America must decide in part what kind of a rural America it wants for a hinterland. If industrial America wants to buy the food and fiber products of the American farmer at a world market price it must be prepared to sell its own products to him at par with world competition. Or if it wants a tariff-protected home market and an alienated foreign market it should not grumble at paying an increased price to the farmer for his grain and meat and cotton even though it be through a processing tax instead of an import duty.

The alternative is reduction of the American farm family to a status of peasantry akin to serfdom which would neither be wholesome for the nation nor, in the long run, safe for the cities. Labor has its unions and industry its corporate and financial integration. But these should not be allowed to exploit their advantages unless they will permit government aid in the rationalization of agriculture, which by its scattered and individualistic nature has never been able to organize itself. A sound economic union cannot exist half protected by organization and tariffs and half exposed to chaos and world surpluses.

This is the point the city man needs to understand in order to do intelligently his part of America's farm planning.

Both Customer and Dealer Benefit

REAL service has been done the entire field of retail merchandising by the NRA code's bringing to light and pointing out as correctible three pernicious practices that many customers and dealers had resignedly considered inevitable. These practices involved "loss leaders," fraudulent advertising and the "hidden demonstrator." All are now barred with a completeness that meets the aims of the most ardent reformers.

These snares have long been inflicting injuries far more serious than any cheating of the shopper. They have been instrumental in tearing down the confidence of the public in the integrity of all retailers, and have set up a condition of mistrust that has gone a long way toward curtailing buying.

In prohibiting goods from being sold below cost the code automatically wiped out the nefarious practice of using "loss leaders" as bait for bringing in shoppers. And where the bait is, the hook is never far behind. The shopper, lured to the store by the offer of some standard product at a ridiculously low price (which price means an actual loss to the retailer), has been induced by tempting displays, high-pressure salesmanship, and sometimes deliberately dishonest misrepresentation, to purchase other merchandise at a big profit to the seller.

Partners of the "loss leader" were fraudulent advertising and the "hidden demonstrator." Flamboyant advertising claims and the display of a "loss leader" would attract the shopper into the store. The hidden demonstrator would complete the raid upon the shopper's purse. In the guise of a store clerk impartially helping the customer purchase whatever best suited his or her needs, the hidden demonstrator, actually representing a manufacturer, would be in a strategic position to use every tool of high-pressure salesmanship for influencing the unsuspecting shopper to buy the product or products which netted the demonstrator a commission. The code requires that such demonstrators, partially or wholly paid as agents for manufacturers, must be so identified.

Although many merchandisers have expressed widely diverse opinions on the retail code as a whole, even predicting its early abandonment, all have manifested approval of the provision which requires the elimination of deception, ballyhoo and dishonest statements in retail advertising. Merchants and chain-store executives who have built up their businesses by adhering to high standards and honest advertising need no longer be continually harassed by the dishonest statements of profit-greedy retailers so long as the code is effective.

Russia Recognized

RESUMPTION of diplomatic relations between Russia and the United States on the terms agreed upon between Foreign Minister Litvinoff and President Roosevelt is a common sense arrangement. It regularizes intercourse between two great governments.

Two months ago in answer to a questionnaire sent out by the American Foundation, this newspaper replied:

> The Monitor believes that the establishment of normal diplomatic relations between Russia and the United States is desirable, but we do not feel that "all outstanding claims," affecting either property or propaganda, should be left entirely to subsequent negotiations. We believe that a workable understanding on these questions should be reached at least simultaneously with recognition, as was the case when Russia was rerecognized by the late Labor Government of Great Britain.

On the whole the arrangement reached in Washington satisfies these conditions. It entirely fulfills them as regards propaganda. And as to property, it carries a complete waiver of Soviet counterclaims. This is not a complete settlement of American demands, but is a definite step toward some satisfaction of them. And it provides a base for the adjustment of claims that have hung for fifteen years in a vacuum.

The agreement also offers certain additional assurances, for the safeguarding of Americans and their interests in Russia, specifically guaranteeing freedom of worship and pledging rights of legal protection "not less favorable" than those enjoyed by "nationals of the nation most favored in this respect."

These promises may not prove satisfactory. There may not be a complete cessation of Communist propaganda. The whole arrangement may break down, as did Britain's first resumption of relations with Russia. But in view of the meager and indeed negative results of nonrecognition, recognition seems worth a trial. It puts intercourse between the governments on a basis of regularity and responsibility. And the practice of the ordinary civilities may promote trade and remove misunderstandings.

But too much should not be made of the step now taken. There are serious differences between Russia and America, and they will not vanish in a day. Any trade which may be encouraged should be most carefully entered into. While they are in the recognizing business, Americans would do well to recognize the necessity of making sure that what they sell to Russia will be paid for and that the payments—which eventually must be made in goods—will be allowed to enter the United States.

Wisconsin Looks for Wisdom

THE campaign in progress at the University of Wisconsin for inaugurating a race of American statesmen through the establishment of a special four-year course of study based on the celebrated school of Literæ Humaniores at Oxford will appeal to England as one of the most satisfactory aspects of the always happy relations that exist between the United States and that famous university.

Oxford, from the days of Wolsey to those of Asquith, has been a chief nursery of British statesmanship, principally on account of its exposition of the civilizations of Greece and Rome. In Britain no less than in America educational interest will be keen in this Wisconsin experiment, which takes selected contemporary students, in search of political wisdom and integrity, across more than 3000 miles of space, and back through nearly 3000 years of history.

Many people will regard the experiment somewhat skeptically. What, they will ask, is the relevance to modern problems of ancient history? The story of Rome finished a millennium and a half ago; the story of Greece finished long before that. The most intelligent Roman had never heard of the internal combustion engine; and the least intelligent Greek had never witnessed a gangster film. Cicero knew nothing of the NRA and Demosthenes was ignorant of the World War debts.

This sort of criticism, however, is shallow and unthinking. There are innumerable accidental differences between the ancient world and the modern, but there are many essential similarities. The peculiar virtue of the course of studies on which this activity at Wisconsin is based is that it combines a study of Greek and Roman history with studies of ancient philosophy and literature. The first gives scope for the exercise of judgment and for an acquaintance with the elements of political organization; the second affords a steady light by which this organization may be regarded; and the third is a constant reminder of the ultimate value of spiritual things. All three together enable the problems of today to be seen, not under the guise of a hurried opportunism, but in the light of abiding verities.

It will be interesting to see whether Wisconsin has any noticeable effect upon British education as a whole. The Oxford classical school has received many English panegyrics, but the consensus seems to have been that it is inimitable. At least, it has not been imitated. Perhaps the experiment of Wisconsin may encourage some of the newer English universities to take a similar step.

"Manners Makyth Man"

A QUESTIONNAIRE on etiquette and manners has been issued by Dr. Ruth Strang of Columbia University, New York, to more than 4000 boys and girls throughout the United States. The resulting replies, she says, in a survey just published, indicate that many junior and senior high school students are lacking in manners and proper social behavior.

There will be facetiously disposed individuals, of course, who will wonder why the questionnaire was necessary. Any old codger, for instance, who has reached the advanced age of 30 not only knows what adolescence thinks of him, but has heard that opinion voiced with delightful candor picturesquely stripped of all diplomatic circumlocution. Therefore, he knows, without benefit of survey, exactly what to think of adolescence.

Returning to our muttons, however, and assuming the seriousness such a subject compels, it is to be noted that the survey states, "Misconceptions regarding the general principles underlying politeness exist to a marked degree among those students taking the test." But is it fair to push the blame entirely upon youth? Do not their more mature mentors sometimes err in their misconceptions as to the motive and purpose of good manners? Is not the inculcation of polite usages too often based upon the somewhat calculating suavity of a Chesterfield largely directed toward securing the approbation of one's fellows? And in what era since time began has juvenile individualism, merely to curry favor, willingly worn a mask to conceal its vehement conviction that it alone has the right of way?

There is but one path to the kingdom of good manners, and its name is the Golden Rule. The etiquette that smooths the way of boys and girls and grown-ups is compounded of the ancient and simple virtues of kindliness and thoughtfulness:

> For manners are not idle, but the fruit
> Of loyal nature, and of noble mind,

Tennyson tells us.

And surely no terser definition of right social behavior was ever given than that contained in the Master's sublime and compassionate utterance, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

The Casual Day

ENGLISHMEN are reputed to take their pleasure seriously. Americans are being urged to take their leisure seriously. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler pleads the case for leisure thus:

> A man who understands the full use and enjoyment of leisure is a better worker than one who does not. The proper use of leisure increases the capacity for productive work.

The idea is just a bit startling. It raises this important question. Are we to enjoy our work more because it permits us to look forward to longer leisure, or are we to enjoy the leisure because it will improve our work? The answer is not wholly satisfactory either way.

Personally we are going right on enjoying our work because we enjoy it, and enjoying our leisure for a similar reason. And we know some other people who feel just the same way.

Not that we take exception to Dr. Butler's remark. In fact it is a real consolation. When anybody suggests that we are overdoing the leisure, we shall reply as casually as Red Riding Hood's wolf—"The better to prepare ourself for work, my dear."

* * *

Dr. Butler was one among several who contributed their ideas to a hearing before an NRA group in New York. Mr. Newton D. Baker added that not only the standard of living but the standard of thinking might be raised through proper employment of leisure. Perhaps if we could start with the standard of thinking the standard of living would take care of itself.

Iowa, appropriately enough, has just honored its children for their part in the World War. It would be appropriate to the welfare of mankind to educate children also in the honors of peace.

"Silence is golden. But a large part of the world has gone off the gold standard." This bit of humor is credited to a British statesman who evidently overlooked another pertinent fact—that under President Roosevelt's gold-buying plan the metal has risen in price from $20.67 an ounce to $33.56.

"Last Showing Boston and Vicinity," says a Huntington Avenue theater in its advertisement of "The Private Life of Henry VIII." On the same day in the same paper a Bowdoin Square movie house says the film is "Coming Sunday." It is all very well for the Back Bay to refuse to recognize any place on the other side of Beacon Hill as Boston. But it might at least admit that Bowdoin Square is still vicinity.

Eminent Viennese psychologists say the movements of the facial muscles in smiling exert a beneficial influence on the disposition. Maybe they mean benefacial, but the moral is clear: Smile when you don't feel like it and you will.

* * *

Which nevertheless reminds F. A. of a college professor who used to tell him and his classmates to "smile even if it makes your face ache."

The Diary of an Onlooker in Russia

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Moscow

THE exchange of messages between President Roosevelt and President Kalinin has been a leading subject of conversation in foreign and Soviet circles here recently. Soviet comment, if one leaves out of account the newspaper editorials, has been exclusively and entirely unofficial, because a typical Soviet dignitary, so far as statements for public consumption are concerned, can make the traditionally silent clam seem positively garrulous.

Indeed the preparations for Mr. Litvinoff's journey to America were surrounded with an atmosphere of rather juvenile secrecy, which somehow suggested the initiation ceremonies at a college fraternity. No information was vouchsafed as to when he would leave Moscow, what route he would take or what steamer he would sail on. Ostensibly the reason for all this concealment was a desire to avoid publicity; but, as any psychologist could have foreseen, the result was precisely the reverse, because the commonplace routine details of an ordinary journey were suddenly invested with the mysterious fascination of a state secret.

Unofficial talk centers around the possibilities of increased Soviet purchases in America (machinery, equipment, copper and steamships are among the objects commonly mentioned in this connection) and around the probable effects of the American action on the Far Eastern situation. The opinion of the man in the street here is that the danger of war in that quarter of the world has been diminished and that the Soviet position has been strengthened as a result of President Roosevelt's move.

* * *

There was a distinctly American atmosphere about the dinner at which Intourist (the State Tourist Organization) entertained all the foreign correspondents resident in the Soviet capital shortly after the exchange of messages had been announced. The orchestra played American tunes; and references to the friendly feelings between "the two great countries" were not infrequent during the speechmaking.

Intourist, which only began to function when foreigners began to come into Russia not as individuals but as organized groups and parties three or four years ago, has become an important institution. Its property in the shape of hotels, automobiles, various subsidiary enterprises, is valued at over 100,000,000 gold dollars. While it is not impossible to travel in Russia independently, it is difficult and expensive for the average foreigner, without a knowledge of the Russian language or of Soviet conditions, to get about without the aid of Intourist, which therefore entertains by far the greatest number of the approximately 10,000 foreigners who visit Russia, mostly in the summer months.

Some interesting mountain trips through picturesque regions of Daghestan, the wild mountainous land on the Caspian Sea and through certain regions of the northern Caucasus Mountains, are on the Intourist schedule for next year. A definite effort to attract a larger number of foreign visitors to Russia may be seen in the decision to reduce a price scale that made the Soviet Union considerably more expensive than most other European countries. The charge for first-class tours in the Soviet Union next year will be reduced from 30 rubles a day to 22 rubles; for second-class tours from 15 rubles to 10 rubles; for third-class from 9 to 7 rubles. (There were 1.94 rubles to a dollar before America left the gold standard; today the dollar is worth about 1.30 gold rubles.) Simultaneously there has been a cut of approximately 50 per cent in railroad fares, reckoned in gold, on the transit lines which lead through the Soviet Union to the Far East and to Persia. The Soviet tourist officials are confident that, with the aid of these measures, they will divert more transit passengers from the steamship routes between China and Japan and Europe and also hope to attract a larger number of summer visitors, who are prized both for the *valuta* (foreign currency) which they leave behind and for the good impressions which, it is hoped, they take away.

* * *

There is no mistaking the fact that this is an athletic age in Russia; and feats of physical daring and endurance are matters of frequent record. Quite typical in this connection are the ascent of a considerable number of Red Army officers and soldiers on Mt. Elbruz, the highest and one of the most formidable peaks in the Caucasus, or the exploit of the airman, Evseev, who jumped in a parachute from a height of 23,400 feet and only opened his parachute when he was 500 feet from the ground, thereby establishing a world's record unbroken fall of 22,900 feet.

Two achievements in this general direction which excited the largest measure of public interest and enthusiasm were the rise of the stratostat balloon "USSR" to the record altitude of nineteen kilometers and the long run of a number of Soviet automobiles to the Kara-kum desert of Central Asia and back. Although Soviet commentators habitually profess lofty contempt for "bourgeois" records, the ascent of the balloon to a hitherto unreached altitude caused the liveliest satisfaction, especially as the stratostat and all its implements were manufactured entirely out of Soviet materials. There was an effort to learn from the experiences of the pioneer explorer of the stratosphere, the Belgian Professor Piccard, and the extremes of heat and cold to which Professor Piccard was exposed were avoided by the use of new methods in constructing the observers' cabin.

The scientific results of the stratostat flight are still under examination by a commission of scientists. In rough outline it may be stated that tests of air were taken at various heights; pressure, temperature and humidity were recorded; and observations were made of the intensity of the cosmic rays.

A number of Soviet automobiles participated in the run of almost 7000 miles through the Kara-kum desert and back by way of the Caucasus, where the stretches of desert sand were succeeded by roads over high mountain passes. The automobiles returned undamaged from a severe test; and the trial was regarded as reflecting credit both on the young Soviet automobile industry and on the chauffeurs who drove the machines. At the same time the trip furnished abundant evidence that Russian roads, in the main, maintain their traditional badness, while some of the subsidiary parts and fixtures of the automobiles, such as the speedometers, the glass and the artificial leather, left much to be desired.

Notes From Paris

Who'll Buy My Chestnuts? WHEN autumn covers the avenues and boulevards of Paris with a crazy quilt of russet leaves, a new-old noise comes to blend its note with the pleasant cacophony of the city's sounds. It is the voice of the vendor of roast chestnuts, calling through the frosty mists of fall: *"Chauds, chauds les marrons!"* On numberless street corners in all parts of the capital they set up their simple stands, consisting usually of a large roasting pan placed over a charcoal burner, and a box of burnished brown nuts. "Hot, hot chestnuts!" Eager buyers, young and grown up, rally to the cry, for where else can one buy for a franc so much essence of autumn: all the luscious brown ripeness, the warm fragrance, the rich sweetness? Who can resist the appealing smoky smell of roasting nuts, or the temptation to linger by the welcome heat of the glowing coals, or, above all, the charm of the age-old cry: *"Chauds, chauds les marrons"*?

* * *

Paris Prefers Its Braziers Approaching winter works a change in the innumerable café terraces that line alike the narrow streets and broad boulevards of Paris. Great glass wind screens replace the potted green shrubs and miniature trees that surround the tables, and on the sidewalks appear the old iron braziers whose gleaming charcoal fire warms the terraces even on the coldest winter days. This year, however, Parisians have been somewhat disturbed by a new development which threatens the existence of the picturesque braziers, whose rustic radiance gives an undeniable allure to the sidewalk cafés in cold weather. One of the oldest of these institutions, which has recently been modernized, has installed an up-to-date central heating system, supplanting the cheery braziers by a matter-of-fact metal pipe running the length of the terrace. It does not seem probable at present that this example will be generally followed, however, for French logic would hardly admit central heating out of doors in Paris when so many houses still lack it indoors.

* * *

Honking Ban For Motorists Paris has an almost universal reputation for being noisy and for staying up late, or rather early, in the morning. Yet how many other cities with more enviable reputations in these respects could match the ordinance issued recently by the Paris municipal authorities, which advances from half an hour after midnight to 11 p. m. the time after which it is forbidden to sound any automobile horn or siren of any sort? The noise "dead-line" had originally been fixed at 1 a. m., but Parisians protested that this kept them up too late, and the ban on honking is now being applied two hours earlier. After 11 o'clock, motorists must now signal by flashing their headlights. The measure is part of the antinoise campaign which, though it is still far from making Paris a city of silence, has certainly lessened nocturnal noises.

* * *

Winter Drops Opera Curtain With the falling of the last leaves from the neatly trimmed trees in the Tuileries Gardens, the "curtain" comes down on the Paris opera season. Not, of course, the elaborate indoor affairs in the national institution at one end of the Avenue de l'Opéra; but the open-air performances in the Tuileries Gardens where all Paris may, for the nominal—indeed phenomenal—fee of only two francs a seat (about eight cents at par) see and hear genuine grand opera three times a week. Leading artists from the provincial opera houses of Bordeaux, Lyons, Toulouse and Strasbourg, take the principal parts in all the standard operas—"Carmen," "La Tosca," "Manon," "Madame Butterfly," and many others. The choruses, and the orchestral preludes and accompaniments are provided by phonograph records, amplified by a series of loudspeakers. Attendance often rises to as many as 2000, and while the regular indoor opera has to receive heavy subsidies from the state to keep it going, the out-of-door two-franc-a-seat variety in the Tuileries Gardens not only keeps going, but is actually able to make a profit!

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

These Changing Times

PRESENTATION of credentials by Robert Skinner as the new American Ambassador to Turkey brings an exchange of felicitations between Washington and Angora. President Mustapha Kemal offers his best wishes for success of the American NRA program, while the new envoy conveys to the Turkish Executive President Roosevelt's congratulations on the tenth anniversary of the republic. Which points to the remarkable changes in Turkey since its present form of government supplanted the Ottoman Empire on Oct. 29, 1923.

. . . Polygamy and slavery have been abolished, civil marriages made obligatory, legal marriage ages raised, women given the right to vote in municipal elections and to hold office. . . . Education has been made compulsory, with a consequent reduction in illiteracy from 85 per cent in 1928 to 42 per cent in 1930. Modern methods of farming are being introduced and railroad construction advanced.

The substantial progress of Turkey is on a par with the reaction of many other nations to the accelerated pace of the world. . . . Egypt, Persia, Arabia, China, India are breaking away from the past; Russia is striving to build a new order; South American countries are struggling for a place in the sun; the ambition to secure recognition in the family of nations is universal.

The next quarter-century may well prove to be the most fruitful of any similar period in world history. The need now is for far-seeing intelligence in government and politics that will direct the growing nationalistic fervor into channels of peaceful progress. — *Daily Post* (Butte, Mont.).

Jobless Should Use Resourcefulness

NEITHER the NRA nor any other system, movement or proposal can succeed in this country unless it have the sincere, honest and unselfish support of the masses of the people. The menace which the National Administration has to fear, as affecting the success of its National Recovery Program, is the menace of distrust, insincerity and indifference on the part of the masses of the people. Perhaps too much has been expected from NRA from the start. . . . Perhaps there has been a lessening of those self-reliant energies and self-helping processes which have been traditionally characteristic of the American people. . . . It is to be hoped that conditions soon may become such that the multitudes who have been leaning upon government for aid will abandon that leaning and strike out, with typical American resourcefulness, to find jobs in the old way, in private enterprise. Jobs are not so plentiful, it is true. But it also is true that many are depending upon government for support who could get jobs if they would bestir themselves as is customary in normal times. — *Pasadena* (Calif.) *Star-News*.